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The Chinaman's Beloved Lily.

A Virginia City (Nev.) paper says: The Chinese residents of this city, to a man and to a woman, are now diligently engaged in cultivating what appears to be their national flower; certainly a flower loved by all of that nationality. It springs from a bulb somewhat resembling an onion, and has leaves resembling those of the wild flag found growing in swamps. From the top of a stem rising through the centre of the tuft of leaves are put forth a considerable number of blossoms somewhat resembling small lilies. No soil is required in the cultivation of these flowers. All that is necessary is to place the bulbs in a shallow earthen vessel and pile small fragments of rock about them and keep them well watered. The Chinese plant them in season to have them bloom on their New Year. The bulbs are all brought from China. The Chinese say that there is but one place in China where they grow wild and naturally. The Chinese not only love the flower themselves, but are also pleased to see it growing in the houses of their employers. They say it will only grow and blossom well for the good, and have many superstitions notions in regard to it. The Chinese laundrymen frequently present these plants to their customers and at every visit after they have seen them properly planted stop to trim them and give them some little attention. To forbid the importation of these bulbs would probably drive all the Chinamen out of the country. It might be tried if all other means fail. To deprive "John" of his beloved lily would surely make him quite sick at heart.

About a Tea Party.

Mrs. Dyer
Stirred the fire,
Agnes Stout
Poked it out,
Tommy Voles
Fetched the coals,
Alice Good
Laid the wood,
Bertie Patch
Struck the match,
Charlotte Hays
Made it blaze,
Mrs. Groom
Kept the broom,
Katy Moore
Swept the floor,
Fanny Frith
Laid the cloth,
Arthur Gray
Brought the tray,
Betty Bates
Washed the plates,
Nanny Galt
Smoothed the salt,
Dickey Street
Fetched the meat,
Sally Skrife
Rubbed the knife,
Minnie York
Found the fork,
Sophie Silk
Brought the milk,
Mrs. Broom
Sent some cream,
Susan Head
Cut the bread,
Harry Host
Made the toast,
Mrs. Dee
Poured out the tea,
And they all were as happy as happy could be.

—*The Churchman.*

A Journalist's Adventure.

That you may comprehend my narrative properly, it is necessary for you to know the precise circumstances under which I entered Paris in the month of August, in the year 1867. When a man looks back upon his life, his memory commences with some particular incident which was so marked and peculiar that it cast its shadow upon all the succeeding years. So now, glancing over my shoulder, I find that I cannot recall any place in Europe, on my homeward tour, that lies behind Switzerland. For this reason, I shall alter Lord Byron's expression, and say, I awoke one morning, and found myself getting ready to go over the Pass of the Simplon.

Whether I ever went over this pass, I don't know; but I am quite certain that it was perplexing to me some time afterwards to suddenly find myself, first in Ferrara, then in Bologna, and then in Modena, then in Parma, and then in various other places, all perfectly irreconcilable with any recognised ideas of geography; until Genoa, Avignon and Lyons were the dawn to the daylight of the Rue de Rivoli in Paris. How my mind comes to be so much at fault upon these important points, it is impossible for me to say. I made my way, without retinue and comparatively without expense.

To say the truth I had no francs to spare. A man who subsists upon occasional remittances from a newspaper to which he is attached, and that newspaper a new speculation likely to evaporate at any moment, has neither a very sure nor a very liberal source of income. What francs I had, I secured about my waist to make certain of them, and as I told you, one evening in August crept into Paris.

It was well for me that an Englishman, whom I had known in Rome, had lived in Paris at the cheapest rate for a year or so, told me that the Rue Metternich was the most obscure and yet respectable street in all Paris, and that food and lodging actually cost there next door but one to nothing.

After some difficulty, I found the Rue Metternich, conveniently hidden between two great streets, and looked out for No. 90. The houses all seemed to belong to noble old families that had spent all their money, and were forced to maintain very reduced establishments in retired localities. No. 90, with a fresh coat of paint and damask curtains at the windows, could have taken its place in the most fashionable street in any capital of Europe, and never be found out by anybody.

"Monsieur?"

Turning around, I discovered that my train of reflection had been interrupted by as pretty a French girl as one might wish to see.

"Pardon! I would like to know, ma'amselle, if I can obtain lodging here. This is No. 90, I believe. Mr. Henry Brownsmith directed me to inquire at this house."

"Come in."

Once in, I did not parley long. I must have a quiet room, not very difficult to select where all was quietness; and the price must be at least within the bounds of reason. My fair conductress, who appeared to be the mistress of the establishment, as I saw nobody else, was quite a business woman, and lost no time in making a bargain. In ten minutes I had agreed to take a chamber in the attic, for as long a time as I should need it, and had closed the arrangement by paying an installment for two weeks down.

On the next morning I took possession.

I will not describe the happy life I led for a week or so after this. It embraced nothing but lounging about the city the greater part of the day, and writing my letters home in the evening. Having a weakness for gossip, I made them pretty long. Material was easily obtained by seeking out all the obscure places and having interviews with a variety of eccentric characters, seldom met with by tourists generally; and I know that some of the facts I gathered were certainly novel, if not interesting. I don't believe I ever spoke to a living creature for a whole week, except the eccentric characters in low life mentioned above; and I know I had nothing to say to anybody at my lodgings. At first, I began to think that the girl who had let me in, on my first evening, was the only person about the house, but after two or three days several old gentlemen—not a single young one—appeared on the staircase, just coming in or just going out, and once I described an elderly lady entering a room on the floor immediately below.

Great, then, was my surprise one morning to hear the sound of a musical box proceeding from the apartment next door. It was the first greeting to my ears when I awoke. I got up, stole quietly across the floor, put my cheek to the wall, and listened.

"Exquisite! charming!" I cried, hunting for my stockings. "Would that I might be permitted to listen forever to such music as that! I must immediately to find out (where are my stockings?) to find out who it is that possesses the means of treating herself to this music at will. She shall become my bosom-shirt—I mean my bosom-friend."

At that moment some one knocked at the door.

"Enter!" I exclaimed, in a tragic tone.

A gentleman came in, bowing and smiling most agreeably. He was a person in the prime of life, with iron-gray hair, great glittering eyes and a broad forehead. He said, "I have come, Monsieur, to apologize for making music so early in the morning. I disturbed you."

"What!" I cried, "are you the musician in whose head rests the power to thrill every nerve of a man's organization? Let me hear your sublime melody once again, and I shall die in peace."

"Monsieur is welcome to my poor music. I shall be proud to have the honor of making it play for him again."

"Instantly, if you value my happiness!" was my rejoinder, thrusting myself into my clothes. "But stay, I've had nothing to eat. Shall I eat the music before I hear my breakfast—I mean, shall I eat my breakfast before I hear the music?"

"As Monsieur chooses."

"Then I choose to hear the music first. Lead the way, if you please."

The old gentleman appeared to be delighted. Smiling and nodding his head, until I looked for it to be suddenly twisted off, he took me across the passage, and into his chamber. There was nothing there but a bed, a chair, a table, three or four musical instruments, and the sublime musical-box.

"Monsieur charms me with his condescensions," said my conductor.

"I hope you will believe," I replied, "that I am honored to be invited here."

He went over to the little table, took a key from his pocket, wound up the box, and placed his hand on a crank. Then looking at me with infinite pleasure, he said I should now hear the "Sophie Valse," by Strauss.

It was rapturous. Conceive a grand piano, played by a master, every note robbed of that harshness and acute force which are inseparable from it upon an instrument of the kind; imagine an orchestra of fairies; imagine anything likely to hold you entranced for hours, and you may obtain a faint idea of the music produced by my neighbor's box. When the piece was finished, I fell upon his neck. He patted me on the shoulder, and said I had a soul.

"You must breakfast with me," I returned. "What is your name?"

"Wolfgang Mozart d'Aubepine," he answered proudly.

"Then, Monsieur Wolfgang Mozart d'Aubepine, permit me to have the honor."

"Alas!" he returned, shrugging his shoulders, "I have already breakfasted."

To refuse seemed to break his heart.

"Well, I will call upon you during the day—probably this evening."

"Come in the twilight; then you shall hear the 'Tempest of the Heart.'"

"I swear I will not disappoint you!" I melodramatically I left him.

When evening came, I presented myself at his door, and was greeted enthusiastically. "Come in; come in," cried M. d'Aubepine.

How rapidly had our friendship grown! When we met now only for the second time in our lives, we seemed to have known each other for years. As for M. d'Aubepine, he was one of those men you cannot help liking. His manner was so full of artlessness and simplicity, his nature so impulsive and poetical, I could have sworn fidelity to him on the spot.

We went into the room together and sat down.

"You are devoted to music?" I said, glancing at the instrument hanging on the wall.

"It's my existence!" he replied.

"Do you perform on the violin?"

"Ah, Monsieur, only in imagination! You behold a real Straduarius; but faith has ordained that I shall never wake its chords."

"Indeed!" I exclaimed, deeply interested.

"Too true, unfortunately. But do not press me I beg. There are wounds in the heart that never heal; touch them and they bleed afresh."

His utterance claimed my instant sympathy. I besought him to believe that I should not recall such sad memories again.

"Ah, my friend," said he, "your kindness overpowers me! To a man whose past is bitterness, whose future is a blank, what can be sweeter than sympathy like yours?"

Then, to change the subject, I began to talk of travels. We compared our experiences, and I found that M. Aubepine had seen nearly every part of the world. He was full of anecdote and description, and I could have listened to him forever. Our interview lasted over two hours. When I arose to go, he said, "You have not yet heard my box this evening. May I set it going?"

"If you will favor me, Monsieur, I shall be delighted."

He wound it up, and touched the crank, when solemly and slowly, pealed forth that magnificent air, "Tempest of the Heart." Tears came into my eyes, and my whole being was subdued. While the wonderful melody was yet lingering in my ears, I pressed my companion's hand, and retired.

From this night dated the singular intimacy which existed between us until the catastrophe occurred which is to form the climax of my narrative. I spent hours and hours daily with M. d'Aubepine, always with pleasure and always with profit.

In this manner passed the rapid weeks, when one evening as we were sitting in the dark, with the door closed, I heard a sigh escape from my friend's breast that pained me beyond expression.

"You are melancholy," I said.

"I pray you will not let it trouble you," he answered.

"But under the circumstances of our friendship, there is no help for it," I rejoined. "I behold you suffer, and it grieves me to be able to afford no relief."

"Our friendship? Yes; you have been devoted to me, Monsieur, and I am truly grateful."

"The best proof of that will be to let me hear your sorrows," was my reply.

"Would that I might be allowed to breathe them forth in the melody of that violin! But it must not be."

I thought I perceived in his tone a very slight, though unmistakable, invitation to further scrutiny into his secrets, and I promptly began to press him. Finally, he answered "I am a political exile."

"You have risked your life in returning to France."

"Yes. Three weeks ago I set my foot on the pavements of Paris, for the first time in fifteen years. I found my friends dead, my home desolate, myself hopelessly ruined. You, Monsieur, an Englishman, know the blessings of liberty. Would you not die rather than lose it?"

"I would perish at my fireside," I exclaimed, rising in my zeal, "in defence of my sacred rights."

"What, then, do you think when you look across the sea and behold so many nations in chains?"

"What do you think?" I demanded. "A thousands times have I been upon the point of springing to their aid. Should France rise, at the moment when the tocsin sounded I should seize my musket and fly to the streets."

"You would bare your breast to guard poor, abused France!" cried M. d'Aubepine, pacing the room in an ecstacy of delight.

"Yes," I replied, in tones that rang through the room. "Yes, I would be her shield. I should fall lifeless at her feet rather than surrender!"

"Come to my arms, my brave friend—my brother. But," whispered M. d'Aubepine, "what if it were necessary to work in the dark, to plot in secret, to mine, to lay the track of gunpowder; shall you be wanting?"

"No; I should be the most zealous conspirator of the band. Ah, sir, the mysterious, the unfathomable is my element! My face, when I choose, is an impenetrable mask."

"My dearest brother!" exclaimed M. d'Aubepine, falling upon my neck in a transport of affection, "it is late now. Good night! I fear to sit up longer. You know nearly all my secrets. To-morrow you shall hear the rest. Once more, good night!"

That night, as I lay wooing sleep, there rose upon the midnight air the glorious strains of the "Marseillaise." The harmony came from the music box of my poor neighbor, the exile.

On the next morning I sought his chamber the instant I heard him moving about. It was hardly more than an hour after sunrise, but I longed to have a full confession, as he had promised. I resumed the subject immediately upon greeting him. At first he seemed unwilling, but, finally, he caused me to sit on the bed while he sat by me. We spoke in whispers.

"Shall I reveal all?" he asked.

"Yes, without reservation."

"I am a conspirator."

"That is your mission in France at the present time?"

"Yes. I risk my life—but what is such a life as mine?"

I had not expected this. The revelation, I own frightened me. I began to display my uneasiness.

"Sir," continued M. d'Aubepine, "I have entrusted you with my secret. As a man of honor, you must share my danger. You must aid me."

"How is that possible?" I demanded; "I also have a mission here."

"Ah!" he exclaimed, in some surprise.

"Yes. My relations with my own country will not permit me to take such a step as you propose."

"Your mission is private!"

"Yes; in a measure."

"Then I give you three weeks to consider. But remember that I hold you on oath. Treachery shall meet with instant death. Beware!"

His manner had suddenly changed; I think mine had likewise. Bitterly did I now regret my enthusiasm of the night before. My first impulse was to have nothing more to do with him from that moment. I arose very much confused, and left the room.

I never was so miserable in all my life as during the rest of that day. I quitted my lodgings after breakfast, and wandered about the streets until after nightfall. I cursed my folly a thousand times. At last I came to the determination that I would leave Paris on the following morning.

It was quite dark before I returned to the Rue Metteralch, and I stole upstairs quietly as a mouse. Before retiring, I packed up my things. I was resolved to fly at daybreak.

I had not been asleep more than two hours, when I was aroused by a loud knocking at the door. I got up somewhat perplexed, and opened it. The landing outside was filled with soldiers, each carrying his gun and a lantern.

"You are Mr. Adolphus St. Jermyn?" asked a sergeant.

"I am."

"You must dress and come with me."

While I was getting ready, I saw through the open door three soldiers standing on the steps, apparently guarding some one. A second glance revealed the features of the prisoner to be those of M. d'Aubepine.

"I am lost," thought I.

I will not detail how I was taken through the streets that night, and cast into prison until the following morning; nor how I was agitated with fear and wonder at my unexpected arrest; nor how it annoyed me to find that M. d'Aubepine gave me no sign of recognition or encouragement; nor how I was troubled to think of some means by which I might be extricated from my really perilous position. I will only say that I was brought before the officials the next morning, and accused of being a spy.

"I demand to see your witness," was my rejoinder. "Where is he who can prove anything against me?"

"You shall be satisfied," said the prefect.

There was a stir in the crowd, and a man stepped forth dressed in the full uniform of the French police. No longer bent with years—no longer childish and simple—no longer pleasant to see; but erect, keen, cold, merciless, stood confronting me no other man than Monsieur Wolfgang Mozart d'Aubepine!

The fact was, my secret movements, my writings home, my singular taste for obscure localities and people, had first attracted to me the attention of the detectives. One of their number, a very Vidocq in cunning and skill, was set to become intimate with me, if possible, and to gather what information he might of my pursuits. The single incautious remark that I had a private mission caused my arrest. But a thought struck me to send for a member of the English embassy, which I did, and, in an hour or so, obtained my release.

Before leaving the office, I had an opportunity for a word or two with the sly rogue who got me into trouble.

"What was the real reason," I asked him, "that you never would perform on the violin?"

"Simply," said he, "because I did not know how."

Three Future Governors Meeting.

We take the following interesting reminiscence from a recent interview with Governor McCrary, of Kentucky: "By the way," the governor continued, "I hope you won't think it vain in me if I give you a little reminiscence. It was towards the close of the war—in the spring of 1865—that I turned up in Richmond, Va. I had been captured and a prisoner over there in your State at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky. After being exchanged I went back to Richmond to get my orders and go into the service again. Prices were pretty high in Richmond in those days, and they were charging $75 a day at the hotels. Being the modest colonel of a Kentucky regiment I couldn't stand that very long, and so I set out to find a boarding-house. The first one I was sent to was a Mrs. Robinson's, and I soon arranged to take board with her. The morning that I commenced I went down to breakfast. She of course introduced me to her other boarders—three gentlemen who were seated at the table. Those three gentlemen were Colonel Porter, now governor of Tennessee; General Holliday, now governor-elect of Virginia, and Beverly Tucker, from Virginia, now in Congress. We were none of us in good spirits, but we all soon became fast friends. We little expected, though, that in less than fifteen years three of us would be governors of States and the fourth a member of Congress."

A Long Walk to Get Married.

The Free Grant (N. Y.) *Gazette* says a domestic event has transpired there of much interest to our secluded community, namely, the marriage of Miss Lambier and Mr. John Vaughn. To get a marriage license, the bridegroom walked from his place of future residence five miles from Beggsboro' to Burk's (nine miles). Mr. Burk not being at home, Vaughn was sent to where he was working, a distance of twenty-four miles from the residence. Mr. Burk sent him back to the house for a form, and upon his return gave him a license, and Vaughn proceeded with it home to the bride's, eighteen miles further—ninety-nine miles so far. Then they went to the Rev. Mr. Gilmour's, a distance of twelve miles, where they were happily united, and returned home to her house—another twelve miles. Total for her, twenty-four miles, and for him, one hundred and twenty-three miles, in the ardent pursuit of matrimony. Needless to say that all this distance was traveled on foot.

Dairy Experts.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of butter and cheese exported from the United States during the periods named:

	Butter		Cheese	
	Quantity, lb.	Value.	Quantity, lb.	Value.
1790		$60,587	164,754	
1800	1,460,741		796,456	$107,397
1810	4,676,176		13,999,417	1,118,849
1820	7,469,564	1,142,393	15,215,760	1,746,720
1831	16,021,893	2,566,993	26,551,620	2,170,132
1840	26,170,454	4,726,149	42,866,954	4,148,944
1850	21,263,166	7,264,173	53,000,499	11,264,467
1860	1,824,252	402,564	30,160,267	6,697,966
1870	7,342,595	1,488,313	39,683,425	7,252,751
1876	8,000,000	1,160,000	57,000,000	10,270,000
1877	21,267,200	4,681,616	107,264,256	12,760,677

The following is also a statement showing the quantity and value of cheese exported from the Dominion of Canada to all countries during the years hereinafter mentioned:

	Pounds.	Value.	Cheese.	Value.
1868	24,000,000	$2,400,000	4,000,000	$400,000
1869	24,000,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	400,000
1870	24,000,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	400,000
1871	24,000,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	400,000
1872	24,000,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	400,000
1873	24,000,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	400,000
1874	24,000,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	400,000
1875	24,000,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	400,000
1876	24,000,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	400,000
1877	24,000,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	400,000

Life of the Harriet Lane.

A recent issue of the New Orleans *Picayune* has the following: There is now tied up at the wharf, a little above Jackson street, a three-masted ship, which attracts by the beauty and symmetry of its appearance. She looks like a vessel which is able to cut her way through the water with exceptional speed and grace, and the facts do not contradict the seemingness. She is sharp and lengthened in build, and suggests the idea of about sixteen or seventeen knots an hour in a favorable wind. The vessel is now called the Ritchie, and Capt. T. W. Hutchinson, an able and experienced officer, is at present and has been for years, her commander. She is now loading for Boston, and will probable leave by the end of next week.

This vessel has got a history which is entwined with that of the late struggle between the North and the South. She was built in 1858, and launched in 1859, and the name Harriet Lane was conferred in honor of the niece of President Buchanan. She was then a revenue cutter, sidewheel steamer, and performed many offices of honor. In 1862 she was captured at Galveston in an extraordinary way. Approaching the city, protected by seven guns, she was attacked by two small vessels, the Bayou City and Neptune. Neither craft had a heavy gun on board, but had barricades of cotton piled high, whence they sent the deadly rifle-ball to the doomed crew of the Harriet Lane. She responded with her heavy broadsides and succeeded in sinking the Neptune (the wreck of which is yet before Galveston), but she was finally captured, all hands being killed save three, who were badly wounded. At Galveston at the time, under the orders of Gen. Magruder, was a Col. Lee. He was a confederate, but he had reason to know that his son was one of the crew of the hapless federal cutter. Obtaining permission to visit the ship, he found that his son was among the the ill-fated three. The only consolation, however, he had was to see the son a few hours afterward die in his arms. Some time afterward, when Capt. Hutchinson had assumed command of the vessel, Col. Lee visited it, and cried like a child because of the memories it had awakened. After the capture of the Harriet Lane the confederates used her as a blockade runner between Galveston and Havana. In 1865, when she was in the harbor of Havana, the federal government claimed her from the Spanish, and after considerable red tape in she was given up. Afterwards she was sold and reconstructed, her boiler being taken out and her wheels removed. She was then made a sailing vessel of, and has since been plying in the merchant service, but the old hull and much of the furniture of the Harriet Lane are still preserved.

Cost of Europe's Standing Armies.

A short essay, entitled "The Question of Money," has recently appeared in Paris from the pen of M. de Girardin, in which it is made to appear that all existing governments except those of England and America, are fast hastening to a bankrupt condition. This is caused mainly by the elaborate armies and fleets which a mutual suspicion compels all the powers of Europe to maintain as a standing threat to all encroachments of their neighbors. The result is that Europe is one vast camp, the soldiers of England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia costing those governments about $500,000,000 annually. England's army of 106,000 men costs $63,256,160, France's 480,000 men, $112,913,298; Russia's 575,000 men, $137,034,927; Germany's 412,000 men, $92,764,603; Italy's 205,000 men, $37,776,068; and Austria's 273,000 men, $47,705,914. The support of the various navies also costs $135,000,000 a year, of which England expends $60,000, France, $35,000,000, Russia $24,000,000, Germany and Italy $7,500,000 each, and Austria $5,000,000. M. de Girardin concludes from the estimate of naval expenses that the danger of universal insolvency will never be removed until rulers shall cease to prosecute their search for an armament which no projectile can pierce and a projectile which no armament can withstand.

The Buyer Sold.

The story is told of a married lady, a frequenter of auctions, who had set her heart on a certain costly Japanese vase offered at a recent sale. She had spoken to her husband about it, but he had discouraged her thinking of it, saying it would be too high. But she went to the auction unknown to him; and he, unknown to her, dropped during the morning, thinking that he would strain a point, and buy it, if possible, to please her. The vase was put up, and the bidding was lively for a time. At last there were but two bidders, and both were in dead earnest. The excitement ran high; the figure reached was far above the real value, but both persisted. At last one of the two gave out, and she went home to tell her husband of her chagrin, only to learn that she had been bidding against him, and that the vase was here at a ruinous price.

A Straw for a Life.

An Illinois jury found a man guilty of murder in the first degree; but as the laws of the State allow a jury to decide whether hanging or imprisonment for life shall follow such a verdict, and as nine of the jury were in favor of the former sentence and three for the latter, there was a hitch in further progress until a decision was reached by pulling straws! The three jurymen favoring a life imprisonment drew a short straw, and a verdict in favor of hanging the prisoner was accordingly rendered. But the affair came to the notice of the judge, who thereupon granted a motion for a new trial, and fined the three jurymen one hundred dollars each.

Items of Interest.

Favorite Hibernian toy—the Top of the morning.

The letter to which bachelors seem most inclined: Let 'er be.

Three Presidents lie buried in Tennessee—Jackson, Polk and Johnson.

The father, and not the husband, of a Russian woman, has supreme authority over her.

Russia estimates that next year's campaign will cost her about $400,000,000 in gold.

In Mason county, Texas, sirloin steak is retailed for five cents per pound; fine fat turkeys, twenty-five cents per head.

"I'ze right," shouted a military officer to his company. "Wall," grunted a green private, "nobody said you wasn't right."

A dentist tried his first operation with gas upon a robust colored woman. After she had used up all the gas in the office, she wheeled in the chair and shouted: "Hurry up, and bring on another bag of that sweetened wind."

Could anything be nester than the old colored man's reply to a beautiful young lady whom he offered to lift over the gutter, and who insisted that she was too heavy? "Lor', Missus," said he, "I'se used to lifting barrels of sugar."

A singular accident occurred on Satchell Creek, Kansas, recently. A party of hunters were loading up a team preparatory to starting for Wichita, when one of the men threw an axe into the wagon, which discharged a shotgun loaded with buckshot. The charge entered his head and he was killed instantly.

Out in Dakota the other day a stage load of passengers were compelled to hold their hands above their heads while a gang of highwaymen robbed them. One of the victims, who remarked: "This is a high handed piece of business," was allowed to keep his watch as a reward for his humor. Puns must be rare in the light atmosphere of the mountains.

SONG FOR FLORIDA.

"O come with me to the flowery land,
Where the 'gator sleeps on the shelly sand;
Where they raise in winter their garden truck,
And the orange and palm spring out of the muck;
Where they harness mosquitoes to pull their plows,
And rattlesnakes draw the milk from the cows."

Taming a Shrew.

Out in Grow Township, says the Anoka (Minn.) *Union*, there resides a man and wife, their names we shall not disclose who have been married but a few years, In these few years they have lived together there have arisen differences, and now they don't like each other as well as they ought to. These differences frequently lead to open hostilities, and, as neither the one or the other likes to give up, they quarrel most furiously. One day last week trouble began once more, and recrimination followed recrimination, until the husband, seizing a pitcher of milk that was standing in close proximity, remarked, emphatically and touchingly, "Lucy, if you do not stop scolding, I shall certainly empty the contents of this pitcher on you." Lucy paid no heed to the threat, when, alas! the contents of the pitcher came upon her. Of course this made the now thoroughly irate Lucy boiling. The husband then seized a pail of water and said: "Lucy, if you don't stop scolding, I shall certainly throw this water on you." Lucy again heeded not the threat, and received the water in consequence. This but added insult to injury, and Lucy waxed more wrathy than ever. Then the husband caught up a pail of soapsuds and cried, "Lucy, if you don't stop, I shall certainly douse you with these suds." The soapsuds threat also failed to have any effect, and she was treated with soapsuds. By this time the lady was wet to the skin, and hastily retreated to her sleeping apartments to change her clothing, all the while scolding to the best of her ability. The husband hastened to the well and drew up two pails of water, and, on returning, informed Lucy that the cold water was for her. Cold water had the desired effect, and Lucy surrendered, and now we understand that all is serene once more; how long to last, no one knows.

Eloquence of Trees.

The tree by the doorstep may be called nature's preacher. A home without a tree must be cheerless indeed. Let there be not one merely, but many. Transplant, plant nuts, and learn by happy experience how pleasant a thing it is to watch the progress of a tree set out and watched and tended by one's own care. Of fruit bearers let there be both early and late, so that each month of the year the sideboard may be bright with heaping baskets, from which a generous hospitality may offer to guests a wholesome treat. There is a refining influence shed from trees. The beautiful always inspires. From trees around the doorstep there will come the welcome aroma of more contentment, and with contentment there is "continual feast."

Photography in Japan.

A German photographer, located Yokohama, Japan, carries on his business, assisted almost entirely by natives. He, however, instructs each person in but one branch of the art, for he finds that as soon as one gets an inkling of the several branches, he goes off and commences business for himself. These native photographers provide themselves with but one small portrait lens and about three glasses. The negatives are not varnished, but as soon as the picture is taken and a copy taken from the negative, the glass is cleaned and used for the next comer. The German artist's chief support comes from landscape views taken for foreigners.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1878.

THE Legislature will wrangle over another local option bill this winter.

IT is stated that the South and West will make a dead set for the reduction of the tax on whisky and tobacco fully one half.

THE State of Ohio is to be represented in the United States Senate by Geo. H. Pendleton, one of the chief apostles of inflation.

THE Tilden income tax is adjourned from day to day. The old man is trying to starve the thing off until after the Presidential election of 1880.

BOB. INGERSOLL may preach false doctrine, but he is by no means "dwarfish," either physically or intellectually, and it is not a remarkably crushing argument to speak of an intellectual giant of 60 years of age as a "young infidel."

MCCLELLAN was inaugurated as Governor of New Jersey on Tuesday with all the pomp and ceremony, fuss and feathers, that could be crowded into the occasion. "Little Mac." has captured one of the outposts of the Presidency, but he will be found waiting for supplies, as usual, after 1880 is past and gone.

IT costs the State $25,000 each session of the Legislature for printing the *Legislative Record*, and no one reads it, on account of its abominable make-up and snail-like delivery. Any well regulated country printing office could do the work better and more satisfactorily for half the money. It's a fraud and imposition.

HON. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, presented a petition in the Senate, on Monday, signed by 400 bankers and business men of Chicago, in favor of retaining gold as a single standard of value, and against the repeal of the resumption act. The solid men of the west are talking now. The demagogues of that section have made all the noise heretofore.

A BILL has been introduced in the Senate of New York providing for the incorporation of a pipe-line company, authorized to lay a line of pipe from the boundary between Pennsylvania and New York into the city of Buffalo. A similar bill was passed by the Legislature of New York last winter, but was vetoed by the Governor.

THE next election promises to be a lively one in this county. There are to be elected the following officers: Congressman, Member of Assembly, Prothonotary, Sheriff, District Attorney, three Commissioners, three Auditors, and Surveyor, in addition to the regular State ticket comprising Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of the Interior, and Supreme Judge. We may look for a hot campaign, a full vote, and victory for——who? and which?

THE SEABOARD PIPE.—The Grand Council of the Producers' Union adjourned yesterday evening, after a three days' session. A great deal of routine work was accomplished. The various committees submitted their reports, and much other business was done. The most important, however, was the adopting of the Seaboard Pipe Line project. Messrs. B. B. Campbell and C. V. Culver were appointed as Directors to represent the producers in the enterprise.—*Derrick* 11. inst.

CRAWFORD county is without a Common Pleas Judge. The contest between Church and Henderson will not be decided very soon, and in the meantime there is no Judge. Consequently the Attorney General of the State has framed a bill, and had it introduced in the Legislature on the 4th inst., providing for the filling of the office of Judge by the Governor, pending the contest. The time of the appointee shall begin with the expiration of the time of his predecessor, and end with the determination of the contest.

THE accounts which come to us of the suffering of the Russians and the Turks in the Balkan mountains should serve to make us all thankful that, hard as the times may be, we are not afflicted with the horrid scourges of war. Nor are our people, like those of England, in a state of chronic unrest from the constant expectation of a change in the situation which will plunge them into the vortex of war which seems now to be threatening to engulf the whole European continent. We have had our national [illegible] May the day of the sword be long distant.

THE *National Repository*, the monthly magazine of the M. E. Church, takes the President severely to task for the immorality of accepting a party nomination, and then refusing to carry out the leading features of that party's faith. It claims that his letter of acceptance, even if it covered the points at issue, is of less consequence than the generally understood faith of the party; and that to use it as a cover for co-operating with, and aiding Democrats, is manifest deception. The article to which we refer is an editorial; and evidently speaks the sentiments of the magazine.

IF President Hayes can feel any genuine satisfaction in looking at the present condition of the party, *so lately brought* to defeat and disaster, a solid south arrayed against it, his own state of Ohio delivered over to the absolute control of the Democracy, a Democratic senator to take the place which for sixteen years was held by John Sherman, the certainty of a Democratic majority in the United States Senate a few months hence, himself and his party in Congress without mutual understanding or confidence, we confess we see no special cause for hilarity or satisfaction.—*Cleveland Herald.*

FOR several years Mrs. Gen. R. E. Lee has been urging her claim in the United States Supreme Court to the Arlington estate, a property well known as the area within which thousands of dead Union soldiers are now buried, and which can never be surrendered without doing violence to the feeling of every true man in the country. The United States, according to the opinion of the Attorney General, is in possession of the property, through its officers and agents, the only possession it is capable of having, and is using it in the execution of its sovereign and Constitutional power. The ground must never be surrendered. To give it up would be to disgrace the nation, and the court ought not to recognize the application for its repossession.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Mr. W. T. Lindsey, Clerk of the United States Court, has compiled a record from his books, each year, of the number of bankruptcy cases filed in the Western District of the State. We give below the record for 1876 and 1877, from which it appears that there is a gratifying falling off in the number of bankruptcies, throughout the district, though not a very good showing for our own county:

Counties.	Cases 1876.	Cases 1877.
Allegheny	111	74
Armstrong	4	3
Beaver	5	1
Blair	11	5
Bradford	3	3
Butler	19	26
Clarion	5	0
Clinton	3	3
Center	0	1
Crawford	19	13
Cambria	0	4
Columbia	0	1
Erie	31	24
Elk	0	1
Fayette	1	4
Forest	2	1
Greene	9	13
Huntington	1	3
Indiana	0	5
Jefferson	2	6
Juniata	0	1
Lawrence	5	8
Luzerne	20	31
Lycoming	4	4
McKean	10	9
Mercer	22	42
Mifflin	1	0
Montour	1	0
Northumberland	2	1
Potter	5	1
Somerset	2	0
Susquehanna	1	1
Tioga	9	4
Venango	31	14
Warren	1	2
Washington	1	0
Westmoreland	14	9
Wyoming	1	3
Total	344	320

The above shows a falling off in the district of 24 cases.

STOP THE DRILL.

In spite of the warnings of the *Derrick*, the people refuse to stop the drill. It says:

It would seem our labors in this direction have not been very fruitful, because the drilling continues as though the market was three dollars, with a large demand. Only this afternoon we received information to the effect that the well drilling by the Wellsville Oil Co., on Hoseoye Creek, Alma township, N. Y., struck a good sand Wednesday, and the prospects are favorable for a good well. It is located about thirty miles due east from Bradford, near the State Line, and if it proves to be prolific quite an extent of territory not before known to be productive, will be opened. The weather continues mild and favorable for developments, and at present there appears to be nothing to prevent an increase of the daily production to 45,000 barrels. It will certainly reach that amount in a short time unless the drill is laid aside.

IF YOU mean by the silver bill to make that amount of silver which is worth 90 cents, or 92 cents, by declaration of congress, to be a dollar; and if you mean to make such a coinage free and unlimited, then I say to you frankly it will never receive my support. It is nothing more nor less than a proposition to levy out of the pockets of the people 8 to 10 per cent. of the whole amount of the silver currency for the benefit of bullion-holders, without regard to its effect upon the honesty of legislation or the credit of the government. While I am willing to have silver coin, I intend to have, so far as my vote goes, honest silver coin, and I do not intend to levy from 8 to 10 per cent. out of the pockets of the people to increase the value of silver mining stock that amount for the benefits of its holders. We hear a great deal of talk about "bloated bond-holders." It is well for people to understand that there is a class in this country clamoring to be "bloated bullion holders" at the expense of the people. I might state other objections that there are to the Bland bill, as it now stands, but it is not necessary.—*Ben Hill.*

FORCE REDUCED AGAIN.—Some seven or eight more Postoffice clerks have been taken off from the Erie Railway and placed upon the N. Y. Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. This makes, we believe, in all sixteen clerks who have been transferred from the Erie to these lines, besides three or four who have been assigned to duty in the offices of the department in New York. The work on trains 8 and 12 that three men could barely accomplish is now crowded upon two; and on the Western Division two sets of clerks only are left, both sets being kept on the road every day. It is utterly impossible for the clerks on this division to do the work crowded upon them. Mail is constantly being carried by the different stations. Letters from the east are received from the west, and *vice versa*. If this uncivil service continues much longer there will be, and ought to be, grumbling from the people along the Erie.—*Cuba Patriot.*

MANTON MARBLE, late editor of the N. Y. *World*, has written a card to the N. Y. *Herald*, in which he announces, though in cautious language, that Samuel J. Tilden *will* be the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency in 1880. Has it come to this that Tilden owns the Democratic party? He was not its choice in 1876, was not the choice of a majority of the Electoral College, and it is therefore drawing it rather fine to plaster him on the Democracy for 1880. But the controlling question in this matter is, who does the South want—will the ex-Confederate brigadier generals assent to Tilden's nomination, and is he true to southern interests? Satisfaction on all these points will alone insure a Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1880.—Tilden, Hendricks, M'Clellan, Bill Allen, Pendleton, Charles Francis Adams and David Davis will please take notice.

MR. TILDEN deserves the Democratic nomination for President if anybody does. We have a high regard for the Republican party. We hope he may get it.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT of Road Moneys of Sergeant Township for the year 1877:

Total valuation	$ 116,113 00
Receipts.	
Seated Duplicate	286 41
Commissioners' Orders	800 00
	1086 41
Expenditures.	
Work on roads	703 96
Disc. and on orders	42 9
Paid for printing	16 45
Clerk and Auditor's fees	20 00
	782 41

J. H. TATE,
G. M. MOORE,
Supervisors.

H. L. WILSON, Clerk.

Clermont, Jan. 14, 1878

Auditor's Notice.

ESTHER OSBURN and LYDIA DOOLITTLE, vs. WILLIAM IRONS } In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County A. D., No. 134 February T. 1878.

And now Jan. 26, 1877, the Court appoint Daniel Sherrett, as Auditor to distribute the fund arising from Sheriff Sale or real estate of defendant.

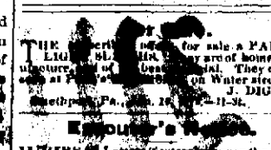
By the Court.

All parties interested will please take notice, that I will attend to the duties of above appointment at my office in Smethport, on Tuesday, January 29, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons are required to produce and substantiate their claims

DAVID SHERRETT, Auditor.

13-10. 4

Miscellaneous.



THE undersigned offers for sale a PAIR OF LIGHT SLEIGHS, [illegible] ear of home manufacture and of the best material. They can be seen at Parsons' Livery Stable on Water street.

J. DIGEL.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 18, 1877.—11-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary on the estate of Orpha Scott, deceased, late of Smethport borough, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate must make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

P. FORD, Executor.

Smethport, Pa. Dec. 13, 1877—7-6t.

(1877 *Uniform copyrighted* 1877)

Law Blanks, A great improvement, latest & best. want supplied.

We furnish low D but ever you hope

LAW AND COMMERCIAL SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Send for samples and price lists of what you want. Catalogues of Blanks furnished at this office, or direct from the publisher

E. WARING, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED.—Some easily learned person or Artist to manufacture LATHERS PATENT SILK CANVASS PICTURES in this county, on Royalty. Painted from photographs or any picture, and *is the finest Oil Painting Made.* Before the territory is taken I will paint pictures 8x10 for $10,00 and warrant them for life. Every person should have one, as Oil Paintings on Canvas are the only pictures that will stand the test of time, and can be handed down to posterity. Particulars Free.

L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.

14-52-y 1.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Buckus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Buckus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR. }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

Wide Awake! Spicy! Newsy!

OIL CITY DAILY DERRICK.

For 1878.

Better Than Ever!

MORE AND FRESHER NEWS, AND MORE READING MATTER THAN ANY OTHER DAILY PAPER IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE OIL CITY DAILY DERRICK

Has been enlarged to 32 columns,

And will begin the new year with

6,000 DAILY CIRCULATION,

Larger than ever achieved by any daily newspapers in Pennsylvania outside of the large cities. It has gained this by giving all the freshest news, and sparing no expense in obtaining it. It has correspondents in every portion of the Oil Regions, besides several reporters who are constantly traveling. The proprietors, editors and reportorial staff are all young and energetic men, whose aim is to make the *Derrick* the leading newspaper of Western Pennsylvania.

The *Derrick* will be better than ever for 1878. It will have Special Reporters at Washington and Harrisburg, who will send daily specials of all important events. Its readers will be kept posted on all the political news of the day, as reported from an independent standpoint, while a large reportorial force will keep them informed on local matters. It will also, as it does now, take the lead in discussing questions of importance to oil men, and work faithfully for the interest of the Oil Region. It will maintain its position as authority in oil statistics, and its market quotations will always be found reliable.

The DAILY DERRICK being published at Oil City, the Metropolis of the Oil Regions, and the largest Petroleum Market in the World, has better advantages for obtaining oil news than any other daily. Its market quotations have gained precedence over all others for accuracy, reliability and fulness.

THE DERRICK IS THE

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN THE STATE.

It circulates among a rich and flourishing people.

If you want spicy reading, fresh news, information concerning the Oil Regions, and a red-hot paper subscribe for the

OIL CITY DAILY DERRICK.

TERMS:

One Year	$10.00
Six Months	5.00
One Month (in advance)	1.00

THE WEEKLY DERRICK

WITH 28 TO 30 COLUMNS

Of Choice Reading Matter,

Containing a Weekly Review of the Oil Business, all the "Stray Sand" of the *Daily Derrick*, and interesting news from all parts of the world in a condensed form.

THE WEEKLY DERRICK

Will be sent, post paid, to any Address, for $1.50 per year. Always in Advance.

W. H. LONGWELL & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Oil City, Pa.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the DAILY HERALD, and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe, together with unbiassed, faithful and graphic pictures of the Great War in Europe.—Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Dispatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

The Weekly Herald

the most valuable newspaper in the world, as it is the cheapest.

Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News,

embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

The Farm Department

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and fencing utensils in repair.—This is supplemented by a well edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The HOME department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper.

One Dollar A Year.

There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandize, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

The Produce Market.

While all the news from the last fire to the discovery of Stanley are to be found in the WEEKLY HERALD, due attention is given to

Sporting News

at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a sermon by some eminent divine, LITERARY, MUSICAL, DRAMATIC, PERSONAL and ART NOTES. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage free, *for One Dollar.* You may subscribe at any time.

The New York Herald

in a weekly form,

One Dollar A Year.

Papers publishing this prospectus without being authorized will not necessarily receive an exchange.

Address,

NEW YORK HERALD.

Broadway & Ann St., New York.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Nails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turnets, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops — Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Tee Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

AT

J. P. WENDEL'S

LEADING

GROCERY & PROVISION

Of McKean County HOUSE Of McKean County

No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.

Flour, Flour, Sugars, Sugars, Teas, Teas, Coffees, Coffees, Spices, Spices, Syrups, Syrups, Molasses, Molasses, Pork, Pork, Salt, Salt, Lard, Lard, Smoked Meats, Smoked Meats

of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine TOBACCOS and CIGARS.

We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

Millinery & Fancy Goods,

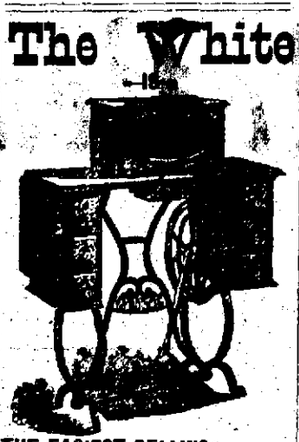
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,

GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Sewing Machines.

The White



THE EASIEST SELLING;

THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after sale) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE. IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE ABOVE NAMED MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

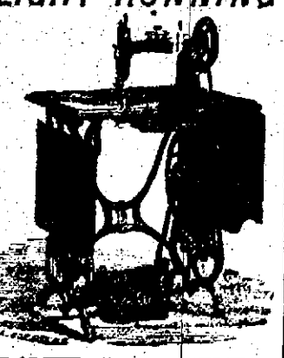
CLEVELAND, O.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



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SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost no *adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle and nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,
"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

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An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway and 14th St., New York.

KANSAS

All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 16-page Weekly, in its 16th yr. Post paid, 3 mos., 50c.

Address J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y. Tribune.* We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*President Farmers, Phila.* .. Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*National Live Stock Journal.* .. We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times, N. Y.*

YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the MINER office in city style and at city prices Remember it.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

NEW STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

This Stock comprises a full line of

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

GROCERIES

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

FALL & WINTER

OPENING.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the season in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our lines of goods, and have attractions and bargains to offer in all. Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the

McKEAN COUNTY PUBLIC,

and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit, we are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices. We have a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

and make a specialty of

BLACK SILKS & CASHMERES.

Our lines of

TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS

Shawls & Cloaks,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES, LINENS,

CORSETS & KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before. We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

W. T. CALLER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST. - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1878.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. O. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m., service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—F. M. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Hej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
Clerk.—Jas. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—C. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Oil and Timber Lands for Sale.

IN WETMORE AND HAMLIN TPS., M'KEAN COUNTY PA.

Including warrants 2600, 2606, 2698, 2971, 3083, 3086, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3097, 3120, 3121, 3124, 3127, 3130, and parts of warrants 2489, 2607, 2658, 2698, 2689, 3123, 3123, 3124, 3132.

Apply to
THOMAS L. KANE, Kane, Pa.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Bradford is to be pictured in the New York *Graphic*.

—McKean county contains 1,007 square miles; and 644,480 acres.

—The Olean oil refinery has been sold to the Standard Company.

—McKean county pays no State tax on personal property or bank stock.

—We are indebted to Auditor General Temple for a copy of his annual report.

—McKean county received from the Common School Fund last year $1,851-96.

—The firm of Henry, Curran & Co. one of the largest drug firms in the country, have failed.

—The Buffalo Coal Company paid into the State Treasury last year on account of "tax on coal companies" $8,271 16.

—The borough of Watsontown has brought suit against the borough of Emporium for the payment of their fire engine.

—"Knapp's Creek is becoming an oil territory of considerable importance," says the Oil City *Derrick*. It does say so, surely.

—At Kane there is again talk of testing that territory for oil. Gen. Kane is at the head of the movement.—*Renovo Record.*

—The American express company pays $35 a week for the the control of the express business over the Olean, Bradford & Warren railroad.

—The players admit that it was only two-and-a-half CENTS ante, still all argued for a redemption of the agate buttons, but he (the banker) sloped.

—From the 1st of Dec. 1876, to Nov. 30, Prothonotary Sartwell paid into the State Treasury, as State tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c., $682 46.

—The Treasurer of McKean county paid into the State Treasury during last July over $1,300 on account of licenses, retailers, tavern, liquor, theatre, &c.

—Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat* is dead. The public became nauseated with coarseness and vulgarity in journalism, after the novelty of the thing wore off.

—The Friendship *Register* of last week had information that the Wright well was down 1000 feet, and that the Howard well on Bell's Run was down 700 feet.

—The B. N. Y. & P. railway paid into the State Treasury $1,130 20 last year, as tax on corporation stock. The Buffalo Coal Company paid $135 47 on same account.

—The place to get a good cigar in Bradford is at Patsey's Little Cigar Store, on Main street. Patsey has a small establishment, but does a heap of business in it.

—We would call attention to the announcement of a donation at Farmers Valley, under the head of business notices. Our friends down the valley should all turn out.

—Most of the wells completed in the Franklin district thus far this month are "off the belt." The belt theories are receiving some severe slaps in the face from all sides.

—The Cincinnatti "Dollar Weekly" *Commercial* has the most wretched make-up and the most abominable head of any paper we know of. But what could be expected of a crazy silver advocate?

—The *Express* is the cheapest and best morning newspaper in Buffalo. Only $6.00 a year, with more news in it than either of the other blanket dailies. We do not state this as a puff, but as a fact.

—It may be, as Ingersoll and Beecher confidingly tell us, that hell is a myth. If so, what is to be the future of the unregenerated individual who slung a cat in the editor's well, we would like to know.

—The Elmira and Horseheads *Free Press*, now published at Elmira, is much improved since it has blossomed into a city journal. Purdy is a veteran, and his vast experience does not go for naught.

—A twenty barrel well has just been struck in the Warren district. It is located at Bugbee's Mills, about three and a half miles east of Warren. The sand is much superior to that found in the vicinity of Warren, and the oil is of lighter gravity.

—The MINER Job Rooms are fully equipped and prepared to do all kinds of druggist and label printing as cheaply and neatly as the same can be done at any regular label printing establishment. Our druggist friends throughout the county are solicted to reserve their work of that kind and give home institutions a chance.

—The new county bridge at Bradford is a source of continual annoyance to the commissioners. The contractors for the stone work proved to be unresponsible, and the work has lagged unnecessarily.

—Owing to the rapid increase of our subscription list our last week's issue ran short, and we had to put some of our subscribers off with half sheets. We will have the matter arranged so that an avalanche of subscribers cannot embarrass us.

—The Allegany Co. *Reporter* appeared last week in an entire new dress. The *Reporter* is one of the leading republican papers in the Southern Tier of New York, and from being ably edited has a large influence. We are glad to know that the enterprise and ability of its proprietor is appreciated.

—The Treasurer of McKean county paid into the State Treasury last year for retailers' licenses $1,286 70; for tavern licenses, $1,975 00; for theatre and circus licenses $57 00; for billiard room licenses $200 34; for eating house licenses $156 75; for auctioneers' licenses $903. Total, $4,798 32.

—An oil country has a great attraction for dead beats of all descriptions. They are numerous in the Tuna Valley, but we presume the champion of the lot lives not a thousand miles from Sawyer City. We fear we will be under the necessity of telling his name unless he "comes to time."

—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the McKean & Buffalo railroad, which was called in this place on Monday, did not take place. Thus the last years' management continues. The stockholders are no doubt, as they certainly have every reason to be, well satisfied with the present management.

THE Niles Iron Co., of Ohio, paid their men last Saturday in old Mexican dollars. By this practical experiment in silver payment the men lost just $800 of their hard-earned wages. The adoption of the Bland bill would take ten per cent. from the pay of every workingman in the country. A very queer way of benefitting labor, to be sure!

—A short time since a lady of this village purchased of Hoyt & Lewis a piece of "Atlantic A" sheeting, containing 52 yards. It cost the lady $4.68. Mr. Hoyt pleasantly reminded his customer that if she had purchased a precisely similar piece in 1864, it would have cost just *Thirty-Nine Dollars*. It was worth then 75 cts. per yard, and now sells for 9. So there is at least that much to be grateful for even in "hard times."—*Wellsville Reporter.*

—The Cameron *Press* of last week says: The Taylor, Allen & Post well shut off the water at a depth of 826 feet, and resumed drilling last Thursday, striking the first sand 960 feet down, and found it 70 feet thick, and below that came into a spell harder than heretofore found in any oil district. They are now down 700 feet, and yesterday accidently lost their tools in the well, which delayed the work until fishing tools could be procured. The men engaged in putting the well down are greatly encouraged at the prospects, and declare they never saw better indications anywhere.

—Some religious authorities think that Bob Ingersoll, by his outspoken expressions of infidelity, is doing good rather than injury to the church cause, and quite likely they are right. A writer in the New York *Evangelist* says of his recent lecture in Troy: "With some good things in it, it was mainly a denunciation of the church for its intolerance, and of the clergy for their narrowness and bigotry. And yet it is safe to say, as a result of that lecture, the church of Christ and its faithful ministry are more strongly entrenched in the hearts and minds of this community than ever before."

—Brother Persons, of the *Era*, comes gallantly to the rescue of the good name of the business men and operators of Bradford, in his issue of Monday. One would naturally think, judging by the howlings of the *Derrick*, that the Bradford operators were solely responsible for the low price of oil, and that they were all deliberately plunging themselves and the trade into bankruptcy. The *Era* proves that this is not so; that the drill is more generally stopped in the Bradford district than any other, and that the operators are generally as financially "solid" and able to weather the storm as other business men. The *Derrick* will have to let up on Bradford.

—It is no uncommon occurrence for a newspaper to feel called upon to express its obligations to legislators and Congressmen for the receipt of valuable public documents. We are always under continued obligations to our members both at Washington and Harrisburg for such little reminders of their remembrance. Our member at Harrisburg, Hon. C. H. Foster, has added to our weight of obligations by substantial favors delicately rendered, and we regret that we can do no more than to say "thank you," at present at least. But it is said with immense heartiness.

—Our review of the year shows that during 1877 there were completed 3,954 wells, the daily production of which, at the close of the month in which they were completed, aggregated 52,097. Allowing that they have declined one-half, which they certainly have not, and we see that the 1877 wells alone are now producing daily over 26,000 barrels. This would leave only about 13,000 barrels per day for all the wells completed in the fifteen previous years. We think no argument is needed to show that we should not drill 3,954 wells in one year. The number should not be more than 1,500, and for about six months to come not one should be drilled.—*Derrick.*

—Yesterday afternoon quite a number of the curious gathered at the Bradford Hotel to witness the rapid erection of a building on the vacant corner near the hotel. The work was begun at 1 o'clock and at 4 a building 14x18 feet; with a mansard roof, was presented. It was manufactured in Elizabeth N. J., and the gentlemen who intend occupying it claim that it can be put up in forty minutes. Not a nail is used in the building, which consists of wooden frames filled with sheet iron pannels, painted on either side. There are four windows and two doors. A folding partition divides the room. The ceiling is 12 feet high and of hard wood. A tin roof covers the structure. It is tastefully gotten up and altogether is one of the most complete portable buildings used. The cost is $800. Messrs. Hilliard & White, agents of the New York Life Insurance Company, are to occupy this novel and cosy office.—*Bradford cor. of Derrick.*

COL. INGERSOLL'S LECTURE.

HIS PLEA FOR THE LIBERTY OF MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD, LAST EVENING.

Ever since we listened to Ingersoll's wonderfully eloquent endorsement of Senator Blaine at the Cincinnati National Republican Convention in 1876, we have had a strong desire to hear the eloquent Bob, at greater length. Such was the power of that short speech that we believed then, and shall always believe, that had a vote been taken immediately thereafter James G. Blaine would now have been President. And how different would have been the condition of things political and National! Well, by chance, our desire was gratified a few days ago, and we heard Col. Ingersoll deliver his great lecture entitled "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child." We have heard nearly all the great guns of the pulpit and platform—Beecher, Chapin, Tilton, Phillips, yes, and Schurtz—and we are free to say that none of them can compare to Robert J. Ingersoll. We are not prepared to say that we subscribe in all respects to his very liberal doctrine, having been reared in the environment of orthodoxy, and there was probably not one out of ten of his vast audience which filled the Acadamy of Music that did. Yet they all listened attentively, cheered him enthusiastically, and declared him one of the most eloquent, magnetic, impassioned and soul-stirring speakers that ever trod the American platform in a claw-hammer coat. We regret that it is impossible for us to give the lecture in full for the benefit of both our orthodox and free thinking readers.—However we give below a truthful synopsis from the report of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*:

The Colonel began by asserting his belief in the utmost liberty of thought, and contended that no man should suffer for opinion's sake. The man, he said, who was afraid to have his creed looked into, investigated and attacked, was simply a hypocrite. If religion was as weak as that, it would either have to be abandoned or strengthened. The question he believed to be entirely one of intellectual development. Every man had a right to hold in eternal contempt a man who would not give voice to his honest thought. Every man who was afraid to speak his sentiments was a living certificate of the meanness of the community in which he lived. The question he considered one simply of sense and brains, and the moment we go into partnership with cause and effect, superstition vanishes.

The speaker described at some length ancient implements of warfare, music, agriculture, &c., comparing them with those of our own day. He also referred to a row of skulls he had seen, the first belonging to the lowest types of man, and gradually ascending to the nineteenth century. There was as much difference between these skulls as between the brains which they once contained. In the first the lowest passions, the hatreds and revenges predominated; while the last was a temple of thought. It was all a question of development. The word heretic, he asserted, was what the rotting applied to the growing. Heresy meant expansion, and orthodoxy petrifaction. Theology was simply the science of the unknown. His definition of metaphysics was: "Two fools meet; each one admits what neither can prove." In every other direction man has improved, and why should we take the religious ideas of the barbarian, more than his implements of agriculture? The lecturer at this point spoke of orthodoxy at some length, and with caustic bitterness. He despised Calvin and his memory with every drop of his blood. He despised every man who persecuted another for opinion's sake. He despised the white-faced hypocrites who wrote our creeds and confessions of faith whenever they interfered with the liberty of the soul. He spoke at length of the tortures of the Inquisition and described the instruments of torture he had seen, and asserted that he would never worship a God who would damn a man for opinion's sake. He proposed to do what little he could to augment and preserve the liberty of man, woman and child. He never wanted to see the old intolerant spirit again wield the sword of civil power, or put its filthy hand on the common schools of the country. We should pay men to teach what they know, not what they guess at. He then entered into a forcible denunciation of slavery. Free labor meant wealth, for the brain was in partnership with the hand. And free thought meant truth. His creed was that happiness is the only good, generosity the only virtue, selfishness the only crime. He didn't know where he came from or where he was going to, but he meant to have a happy voyage, and if the ship went down, he would go down with her.

The speaker believed marriage to be the divinest institution among men, the fireside the most sacred place, the family the unit of good government. He believed in the democracy of home. He spoke of the Bible account of Adam and Eve, and the Brahminical account of the first man and woman, and greatly preferred the latter. He believed marriage should be an absolute partnership, and perfect equality should exist between man and wife. He dwelt upon the beauties and ennobling tendencies of true and lasting love. He then, evidently on a sudden impulse, launched into a fierce denunciation of the doctrine of an eternal hell. Any man who believed this doctrine was suffering from petrifacation of the body, and putrefation of the brain. He gave the Church notice that it had got to abandon the doctrine of hell, or it would itself be abandoned.

The speaker believed in giving the little children a show. They have the right to be protected. He severely criticised and condemned harsh treatment of children, and asserted that they should be managed by love and gentleness, not by hard words and the rod. Tyrant fathers and mothers would inevitably have liars for children. After enlarging upon these points, he closed with a brief but eloquent plea for the complete liberty of man, woman and child.

Col. Ingersoll spoke for two hours, but was listened to with close attention throughout.

—W. K. Nye has rebuilt his temporary bridge across the West Branch, at Pine street, and has it all ready for teams again. He charges double teams $1 per week, and a single horse 50c. for the use of the structure, and if the Mechanic street bridge is never completed (and at present it looks as though it never would be) Nye has something that will produce a good deal more clean cash than an oil well.—*Era.*

ARE THEY HONEST?

Under the head of "Letters from the People" we publish a letter from an esteemed friend and reliable citizen of Buffalo, cautioning us and the public against the Great Western Gun Works of Pittsburgh. The gentleman has been defrauded by a Chicago concern of the same name, and is evidently of the belief that they are now operating in Pittsburgh, and annexes to his letter the two line advertisement of the Great Western Gun Works. It is possible that the Chicago and Pittsburg concerns are identical, yet it is not altogether certain, and our friend may be doing an honorable firm an injustice. We are aware that some city advertisers are frauds. Their advertisements are furnished to the county press through regular advertising agents. We look to the agents for our pay, and it is impossible for us to investigate the standing of each individual advertiser. Yet when we discover that an advertiser is a fraud, we have, and shall have, no hesitancy in denouncing him and warning our readers, no matter how extensive or prompt paying an advertiser he may be. The Great Western Gun Works of Pittsburgh now have the floor. The public will reserve its decision until they have had their say.

THE IMPERIAL 700 PRESS.

If there is any one department of the MINER establishment of which we are more proud than another it is our well arranged and well supplied press room. Especially are we proud of our New Imperial Quarto Job Press. The durability of its construction, the ease of its management, and the perfection of its work recommends it above and beyond any other job press with which we have ever had anything to do. It is manufactured at the Canton Novelty Works, Ohio, and in this connection we take pleasure in copying the following notice of these works and the Imperial from the account of Canton manufactures written by a traveling correspondent of the Pittsburg *Telegraph*: "The Canton Novelty Works of P. P. Bush, located on Liberty street, is one of the busiest places to be found anywhere. The capacity of the works is forty foundrymen and machinists, and all were busy in the manufacture of engine and mill supplies; but the most important branch of manufacture in these works is the "Imperial" printing press. It was patented by Mr. Charles Richards, formerly superintendent of the "Aldine Press Works" and it having been greatly added to and improved by Mr. Bush, a thorough, practical mechanic, the "Imperial" is fast becoming very popular with printers. In mechanism and appearance it is different from any other press made; the simplicity of its construction renders it almost an impossibility to get out of repair. A novel feature about this press is, there is not a cam in the machine, all its motions are direct, the device for giving impressions to the inking rollers is also new, as more or less impression can be given at once to all the inking rollers, by simply turning a screw. The working parts are built on two horizontal steel bars, capable of sustaining a tensile strength of fifty tons each without a fracture. The impression is made by a powerful toggle, giving a dead dwell on the impression; the whole force is exerted upon these steel bars. No springing of the bed or platen can possibly be had, and its simplicity, strength, power, and ease of running, will readily commend it to every printer."

THE ELKLAND OIL WELL.

A gentleman of this city who was at Elkland last week, showed us a sample of the oil that was taken from the well at that place. It is a rich yellow color, and without refining will do very well as a lubricator. The well is down 1,500 feet, more than a quarter of a mile. There is oil there and no mistake. There is also very great excitement in the town. The company doing the boring is called, "The Elmira and Lawrenceville Oil Company."—*Elmira Advertiser.*

THE SPARTA OIL REGION.—In Wednesday's *Derrick* we published a letter from Sparta, Pa., giving an account of a new surface development at that place. W. G. Hunt, Esq., of Oil City, is among those who have been attracted to the new field, and from him we learn some additional particulars. Mr. Hunt has taken several leases near the first strike, which he will operate at once. The original well was dug inside of an old barn, and is twelve feet deep. At this depth a sand was found similar in appearance to the oil bearing rock obtained at greater depths. The oil is of the heavy, or lubricating variety, and a test shows it to be of a gravity of thirty degrees. But little of the oil had been saved, but Mr. Hunt was of the opinion that the well was good for five barrels. Fifty men visited the well on the day following the strike, and not a little excitement prevailed. Sparta is seven miles south of Corry, and about thirty-five miles north of Oil City. Mr. Hunt will put down five wells at once. The cost of sinking one of the holes is about twelve dollars.—*Derrick.*

—Frank N. Taylor was thrown from his wagon Saturday and severely injured. We have not been able to obtain full particulars, but understand that one of the reins broke and the team ran away throwing both Frank and his companion out, and in falling Frank struck his head against an iron socket which they were carrying, weighing about 400 pounds. It was first rumored that his injuries would prove fatal, but we are glad to learn since that they are not necessarily so. The accident occured between Sawyer City and Tarport.

—The Haskill well was torpedoed, or attempted, last Saturday. Two shells were put in at different depths; the first exploded before it had reached the required depth on account of the accumulation of sediment at the bottom, and the second at about 1300 feet had no other effect than to greatly increase the flow of gas.

—The circulation of the MINER is increasing more rapidly than ever before in the history of the paper, and with this issue we print 500 extra copies for one party. Advertising patrons will reap a corresponding benefit therefrom.

—The fourth lecture of the Smethport Lecture Course was delivered last evening by Rev. J. W. Gamble, of Port Allegany. The lecture showed considerable thought, and some portions were very interesting.

—The striking of a thousand barrel well in Petrolia, Butler county, is the latest reinforcement to the bear side of the oil market. The bears are having it all their own way, it seems.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM KNAPP'S CREEK.

PRENTISS VALE, January 15th, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

The last week was one unprecedented in the history of this valley, in the great amount of business done in a short time in the way of transportation of goods of almost all kinds, including a large amount of lumber, logs, and pipe line. A large quantity of pipe has been delivered along the line, extending from Rixford well down the south branch, and across to a point near Central City, or near the Topeka school house, just below Duke Center, where land has been leased of Chas. Duke, for a pump station and receiving tank. The ground is being cleared and the line is to be extended up the Kansas branch, and over the hill to the Loop well, and from there to some other point of communication not yet indicated to me.

The Portable mill on the south branch, and the Dalrymple mill are doing a good business. Chas. Duke's mill has just started up again, having been recently repaired at an expense of $2500.

Teams are all very busy in doing what they can in hauling logs although the roads are very bad this week, but now there is a prospect of good sleighing again.

The Hogan, Rauber & Co. well, on the Gridley farm, which has so long been waiting to be finished up, was torpedoed last Saturday morning and since has been tubed and is being pumped. The proprietors told me that it pumped some 20 barrels the first five hours, and they think that it will be good for from 12 to 15 barrels. This is a very important test as it is leading down the main valley toward Prentiss Vale.

The Nobles & Aiken and Peet & Co. wells are just doing their level best, respectively 15 and 18 barrels.

Nobles No. 2 is nearly ready and the other wells in Oil Valley are progressing favorably, of which I may be more particular to note next week if I can get to them.

RAILROAD BRANCH.

The Potts & Murphy well is doing 15 barrels; Frink & Skermer have the same. The Bradford Oil Co. are in the sand but not finished up. Greenman well near the White well, on A. Morse tract, in the sand and a good show. Green well, 1200 feet. Chambers well, on Sanderson farm, some 1200 feet. Saunders well 1250. The Oak Shade well in the sand and good show. Radore also in the sand and Gray & Vanvleck 700 feet.

Thus it is clearly demonstrated that the Railroad branch territory is good for a 15 barrel territory.

There is nothing particularly new from the South branch that I have heard of, but did not have time to-day to go up that way. I learn, however, that the Dan. Burgar well has a 1000 feet of oil in the hole, notwithstanding reported dry by the Bradford papers. John Duke sold 21 acres near this well for $121 per acre.

The Bradford Oil Co's. well, on B. G. Spiller farm, just commencing to drill.

The Stewart & Smith well, on Tommy Barkus farm, is down some 700 feet and through the first sand.

DUKE CENTER.

Lines Bros., of Buffalo, are just grading for a store on Main street to sell house furnishing goods of every description. Len. Dolley is building a store to rent or sell, and several other new buildings also are in progress. DELTA.

FROM WILCOX.

WILCOX, Pa., January 14, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner.

Oil well No. 3, at Schultz City, still continues to produce oil in small quantities, say from 5 to 10 barrels daily. They pump it once each day, and do not try to exhaust the oil.

The Taylor & Ernhout well is under motion. They commenced drilling Monday last.

Another rig is going up on the Prentice & Bevier lease, on the lands of the Wilcox Tanning Co., 4 miles southeast of our town.

Well, Col. Wilcox did come home at last. He says he could not wait for snow. He looks well and hearty, and enjoys jokes as well as ever.

Mr. Jackson S. Shultz, of New York, paid our town a flying visit last week. He is full of business and expects to make things lively here next spring by way of lumbering, &c. He thinks we will have a furniture factory here by spring. All right, Jack., send on your factory; we will not object.

That much dreaded disease, diptheria, is paying us a visit. There have been 4 deaths in two weeks. Doctors are having something to do.

The MINER comes to us beginning '78 very much improved in appearance and tone. We do not know of any county paper which gives as much general and fresh news as the MINER. We cannot keep house without it. May it have many happy returns of New Years, with the same prospects, &c.

Dr. Straight is happy. It is a girl, and weighes nine pounds. Next!

Will. Bevier and Arthur Longreen are trying to start "burnsides." ITEM.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Articles under this head are published on their merits, the editor of the paper neither endorsing, approving or dissenting. This department is open to communication upon any subject of public moment. The name of contributors must always be sent privately to the editor.

SOUTH ADVERTISING.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Jan. 12, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

You will remember the coupon card of the "Western Gun Works, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.," in your paper in June last. The concern proved to be a grand humbug at Chicago, and discovering in your last issue (as annexed) that the experiment is being tried again at Pittsburgh, I "make a note of it." My remittance to Chicago in June last for a seven shooter, &c., was acknowledged thus: "Your favor at hand. In reply, we are, owing to immense demand, a few days behind orders on revolvers. Yours is entered on our shipping book, and will be promptly sent in its turn." My "turn" not having yet arrived, and no traces left of the company at Chicago, you will do well to keep an eye in the direction of Pittsburgh. Yours truly,

At the next February term of Court applications for hotel and restaurant licenses will be received and acted upon. Parties intending to apply for license can obtain blank petitions and bonds at this office.—We have a large stock on hand neatly and correctly printed.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

—The agonies of neuralgia can be relieved instantaneously by using Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. It also cures rheumatism, toothache, backache, and sore throat. Price 50c, 50c, $1.

There was a young man of Wehawken
Who prided himself on his walking;
But, oh! how he cried
When he found that his bride
Could beat him to pieces at talking.

And then this bad man of Wahawken
Decided he'd stop her from squawking;
So her lips he, one day,
Sewed together, on a
"Domestic" machine—which was shocking!

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC is now ready for delivery by the druggists, and we are free to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and profit. It contains an astonishing amount of information which is useful to everybody, and shows how to treat nearly all the diseases from which people suffer. It invariably recommends the best remedies to be employed, irrespective of Ayer's Family Medicines, and furnishes, indeed, the best medical advice by which a great majority of ailments can be treated successfully. The anecdotes, witticisms and jokes are the best compilation that comes under our notice, and the book is a refreshing contribution to our enjoyments every year.—*St. Clair Observer.*

A GENERAL INVITATION TO ALL.—Old and young, all are cordially invited to attend a Donation, on Friday afternoon and evening, Jan. 25, 1878, at the residence of Elder Smith, at Farmers Valley, Pa. The Donation is to be for the benefit of Elder Smith, and those wishing to contribute of their means, and have no way to bring it can come and sign their names, and we will go after it.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Wm. S. Moore and wife,
" Henry Bishop "
" Saml. Beckwith "
" Fred. C. Olds "
" Aug. Day "
" John Olds "
" Carl Wright "
" Henry Morse "
" Daniel Mue "
Mrs. Delila Cornelius.

TABLE COMMITTEE.

Miss Caroline Otto,
" Justinia Ferris,
" Celestia Sloan,
" Carrie Otto,
" Flora Stephens,
Mr. Herman Calkins,
" Melvin Ferris,
" John Olds Jr.,
" Ed. Tumpser,
" John C. Hersog.

A. J. OTTO, Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fire Insurance Paid.

Reynoldsville, Pa., February 22, 1877.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the promptness and fairness of your company in settling the loss sustained by me in the late fire. I have received the amount, $240, as claimed by me, and beg you to accept my thanks for your promptness and fair treatment. It certainly is a pleasure to recommend your company to the favorable notice of the public.

Very truly yours,
R. C. FAUST.

☞ C. A. Burdick, Smethport, Pa., is agent for the above-named company. Property Risks taken on application. 15-11 3t.

The Fact.

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copaiba and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

DESMOND & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia:—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble, I took capsula, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

WE DO

Printing at Lowest Rates

IN BEST STYLE.

Lines of Travel.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, Nov. 19th, 1877, at 5.30. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee.....Leave	11.10 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Frisbee	11.16	6.36 ....
Farmers Valley	11.26	6.46 ....
Smethport	11.44	7.05 ....
Crosby	12.00 †	7.18 †
Colegrove	12.07	7.32 ....
Hamlin	12.13	7.37 †
Wyoming	12.44	8.07 ....
Clermont.....Arrive	12.50	8.00 ....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leave	1.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.
Warwing	1.36	7.23 ....
Hamlin	2.00	7.46 ....
Colegrove	2.05	7.50 † ....
Crosby	2.10 †	7.54 ....
Smethport	2.30	8.16 ....
Farmers Valley	2.43	8.30 † ....
Frisbee	2.54	8.39 ....
Larrabee.....Arrive	2.60	8.45 ....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent.*

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	EXPRESS.	STATIONS. SOUTH.	NORTH.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	a.m.
7 10	4 25	Dep.....Buffalo	Arr.	7 00	8 55
7 20	5 14	.....Tona	.....	6 47	8 13
7 30	5 30	.....Aurora	.....	6 37	7 56
8 46	6 24	.....Arcade	.....	5 43	7 05
9 05	6 39	.....Yorkshire	.....	5 24	6 50
9 09	6 41	.....Machias	.....	5 21	6 47
9 21	7 00	.....Franklinville	.....	5 12	6 37
9 34	7 20	.....Ellicottville	.....	4 54	6 22
9 54	7 35	.....Ellicott	.....	4 36	6 06
10 10	7 51	.....Erie R.R. Junction	.....	4 16	5 46
10 14	7 55	.....Odanah	.....	4 12	5 43
10 20		.....Weston's	.....	4 06	
10 21		.....Portville	.....	3 53	
10 40		.....State Line	.....	3 43	
10 52		.....Eldred	.....	3 30	
11 05		.....LARRABEE	.....	3 17	
11 09		.....Bucwell	.....	3 10	
11 14		.....Turtle Point	.....	3 05	
11 20		.....Port Allegany	.....	2 57	
11 45		.....Liberty	.....	2 32	
11 55		.....Keating	.....	2 19	
12 15		.....Sargeant	.....	1 58	
12 30		Arr...Kane Summit	Dep.	1 40	

Stage runs between Kane and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Ayeads and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory, direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

LEGAL and Blank Printing a Specialty at the MINER office.

Legal.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF of McKean County, Pa. No. 146 Dec. T. 1877.

ACTION IN PARTITION.

John H. Diegman and James O'Neill vs.

Burdett Chandler, with Henry N. Hewell, and Lucina Cafferty, and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Lucina M. Cafferty, and Lee M. Cafferty, widow and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased. Terre tenants:

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named parties, that, by virtue of a writ of *De partitione faciendo* issued in above case and to me directed, and bearing test the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises in said writ mentioned and described, on Friday, the eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and continuing until completed, for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of said premises, as in and by said writ I am directed and required at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

C. K. KING, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan'y. 2, 1878.
-15-10 6t

Notice.

IN Re Petition of C. V. B. Barse to perpetuate testimony in the title of Warrant No. 1869, Otto Township, McKean Co. Pa.

And now December 15, 1877, on the Petition of Claudius V. B. Barse representing that he is the owner of a tract of land situated in Otto Township, McKean Co. Pennsylvania, known and described as Warrant No. 1869, by deed from John E. Belknap and wife, dated August 21, 1861, excepting therefrom fifty acres reserved in said deed; and that the title of said Belknap, is derived by deed from Elhanon W. Dean, now deceased made in the month of September or October A.D. 1856; that said last mentioned deed has never been recorded and that the same is lost or destroyed and cannot now be found; a Rule is granted returnable the 25th day of February next, on Orsina D. Wallace, Elhanon W. Dean, Lucy D. Atwood and Mary Elizabeth Hill, children and heirs of said Elhanon W. Dean deceased, and on Albert Parker, James T. Glazier and Hannah C. Smith vendees of the said heirs, and all other persons interested in the title to said premises, to make their answer under oath at the Court House in Smethport, on the said 25th day of February next, and to show cause why commissioners shall not issue for the examination of witnesses in *perpetuam rei memoriam* for the proof of matters contained in the said petition.

And it appearing that all the parties hereto reside out of this state, the Court order and direct that service of this Rule and notice be made by publishing a copy of the same together with this order, for three weeks before the return day thereof in the MCKEAN COUNTY MINER at Smethport, in said county.

By the Court.

MCKEAN COUNTY ss: I, C. K. Sartwell, Prothonotary of said County, do certify the forgoing to be a true copy of Rule and order of notice granted and ordered on the 15th day of December 1877, by the Court, in this case.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 20th day of December 1877.

[L. S.] C. K. SARTWELL, Prothonotary.
per JNO. R. CHADWICK, Deputy.
15-10 6t

Miscellaneous.

Ayer's *Hair Vigor,*

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

LIST OF

LEGAL BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on firm, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. Sur. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.

Fashion Hints.

The Carrick capes introduced early in the season have become very popular, and are seen of bourette dresses, on cloth, and on the richest brocades. They are made in the plainest manner, being three capes merely doubled or else piped on the edges, and are seen on a variety of garments—polonaises, basques, and jackets.

The last importations of French wraps have gray cloth jackets with a single Carrick cape of black fur. These are similar to the stoles of fur that are worn in Paris instead of boas; the stoles, however, have long fronts like the fur capes worn a few years ago. Very dressy stoles are of silver gray fox fur, or else of gray marabout feathers edged with white Spanish lace, and tied with pale blue strings. These are worn in the carriage or with evening dresses, and are removed or carried on the arm when entering the house.

Costumes with short skirts are gradually coming into favor. The materials used are ladies' cloth, basket-woven stuff, and rich twilled goods, such as camel's hair and imperial serge; solid colors are preferred, such as navy blue, gray, myrtle green, maroon or seal brown. Worth has also made these suits in the green and blue Highland plaid. For the street, a cut-away jacket of the material is made and lined with silk and an interlining of flannel. This is a masculine-looking wrap, shaped precisely like the English morning coats worn by gentlemen.

Chinchilla bands are used for trimming gray or black suits, and the bonnet to match is of gray felt, merely a crown, with a broad coronet band of chinchilla fur. A bow of six loops of gray satin ribbon is at the end of the crown behind, and the gray satin strings are tied in a long-looped bow just below the right ear. The front is softened by a face trimming of a single row of gathered lace; a steader gray wing is in the left side.

The *clair de lune* and jet trimmings are considered suitable with black silk dresses for ladies of any age. There are also old gold or moiore beads that are used alone or else combined with *clair de lune* beads. Transparent beaded lace sleeves, beaded plastrons, or beaded vests are used for very dressy black silk toilettes. The corsage bouquet is not omitted. There is a special fancy for large yellow buds of the Marshal Neil rose; sometimes these are used alone, sometimes with pale pink roses, and at others with dark damask red roses. White rose clusters or else violets are used by ladies in light mourning.

Record of the Gallows.

During the year 1877, the criminal statistics show that eighty-three murderers have suffered the death penalty in the United States. Of this number not a single one was a woman, the only one—Louisa Lawsar, of Virginia—who was sentenced to death having her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by the governor. Of the eighty-three, forty-seven were white, thirty-four colored, one Indian and one Chinaman; four were hanged for indecent assault, one for burglary, eight for wife murder, one for filicide and one for fratricide. There were three double executions, one triple, two quadruple and one in which six men were hanged.

Friday still maintains its reputation in the black list as the favorite day on which to enforce the death penalty, more murderers having hanged on that day than on all other days of the week combined. Forty-seven murderers were hanged on Friday, seventeen on Thursday, three on Saturday, six on Monday, three on Tuesday and two on Wednesday. There were five executions in January, five in February, six in March, six in April, ten in May, fifteen in June, eleven in July, one in August, five in September, none in October, nine in November and ten in December.

Pennsylvania stands first in the list of States for the greatest number of executions during the past year. South Carolina being second. The executions were distributed among twenty-five different States, as follows:

Pennsylvania	16	Mississippi	2
South Carolina	12	Ohio	2
North Carolina	5	New Jersey	1
California	5	New Hampshire	1
Missouri	4	Delaware	1
Maryland	4	Alabama	1
Georgia	4	Kentucky	1
Virginia	4	Texas	1
New York	3	Utah	1
Louisiana	3	Dakota	1
Arkansas	3	Oregon	1
Nevada	3	Wyoming	1
Tennessee	3		
Total			83

How Old Japanese Bronzes are Made.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* has this in a letter from Kioto, Japan: Bronzes and silks come in for a very large share of the exports of Kioto, and some of the work in bronze is of a superior character. I have heard several amusing stories about bronzes and the way they make them here. A merchant of Kobe saw a pair of very old *vases* in a Kioto shop; there was no doubt about their age, as they were eaten here and there by verdigris and the tooth of time—old *Tempus Edax Rerum*. He was surprised at the low price demanded, and immediately bought them, and then asked the shopkeeper if he had any more. The latter said he had none, but would make them to order.

"I don't want new vases," was the reply; "I want old ones like these."

"I'll make them for you," the shopkeeper answered; "make them all just like these."

The merchant gave the order, and in a month he had his new antiques, with the necessary stamp of *Tempus Edax*. He ordered some more, sent the consignment to London, and had the satisfaction of clearing about 400 per cent. on the investment. The Japanese maker told him that the process of venerableizing bronzes was very simple. "Get strong vinegar," said he, "and boil them in it a few hours, and if you want to make them very old add a little acid." The same process has long been used at Birmingham in making Waterloo relics and Egyptian antiquities, and the Japanese have not been slow to find it out. They are very clever at imitations of any kind, and if you allow them a little latitude they will improve upon the model. The porcelain factory which I mentioned in a preceding paragraph had imitations of all kinds of ware from Japan and China, and the proprietor offered to reproduce any sample which could be brought. "You can buy plenty of old ware here," said he, "but you had better have it made, and then you know you are not cheated." Very good and practical advice.

An Ice-Making Machine.

Raoul Pictet is a gentleman living in Switzerland, who claims to have invented a machine for making ice in any climate—the hotter the better—through the use of what is called ankydrous sulphurous oxide, a liquid that smells like a mixture of brimstone and coal gas. He exhibited his process in the Centennial exhibition, and Mr. Oscar Vezin recently made several tons of ice by the same process, at 530 West street. Nearly 1,800 pounds of oxide were placed in a tubular boiler or refrigator, from which the vapors were drawn by a pump and and compressed in a second tubular boiler, where they were condensed by a a stream of Croton passing through the tubes. The condensed oxide was sent back to the refrigerator through a small pipe, where it was again volatilized, and used over with an infinitesimal loss. By the volatilization an intense cold was produced, which was carried off by an uncongealable solution of glycerine and water. This was driven into a large tank filled with cases of galvanized iron containing pure Croton water, and the water in these cases was frozen within twenty-four hours. The same oxide is used for months, the only escape being through the action of the piston. Mr. Vezin says it costs sixty-five cents a pound, and only four cents' worth is lost during the production of twenty-four tons of ice.

When the writer entered the room all the steam and water-pipes were covered with frost. Workmen were lifting the cans of galvanized iron from the water tank, and dumping out blocks of ice each weighing eighty-six pounds. The cans are shaped like the box of an opera glass. There is no trouble in removing their contents. The ice was of a yellowish hue, but Mr. Vezin said that was owing to impurities in the Croton water. With pure spring or well water he declared it would come out pure as crystal. With larger machinery he said that the cost of production, including material, labor, wear and tear, insurance and interest, would not exceed $1 per ton. The tank used contained 640 cans, but it was said that the machinery would turn out an average of a ton an hour.

A few drops of the oxide were turned into a tumbler. Within thirty seconds the inside was coated with ice. Half a cup of warm water was then poured into the tumbler, and in the twinkling of an eye the glass was filled with snow. "A ton of the stuff dropped in the right place would freeze out Satan," said a bystander.

Some of the solution was dropped into the palm of the writer. Beads of sweat became beads of ice, and the palm was covered with a white frost. A burning sensation followed, similar to that made while throwing snowballs, and after a pricking feeling the hand recovered its temperature. The odor of the oxide, however, was unbearable, and a choking in the throat was felt for some minutes afterward.

One of the visitors expressed his surprise that the Knickerbocker and other large companies had not bought up this machine long ago. A bystander replied that they had too much money invested in ice houses and real estate for such a venture. This may be true, but since the surprising adventures of Monsieur Paraf, no true business man will put his money in any invention until he has thoroughly investigated it. Preliminary steps, however, have been taken for the formation of a company, and a certificate of incorporation has been filed in the office of the secretary of state.—*New York Sun.*

Well Recommended.

A gentleman once advertised for a boy to assist him in his office, and nearly fifty applied for the place. Out of the whole number he in a short time chose one and sent the rest away.

"I should like to know," said a friend, "on what ground you selected the boy. He had *not a single* recommendation."

"You are mistaken," said the gentleman, "he had a great many. He wiped his feet when he came in, and closed the door after him; showing that he was orderly and tidy. He gave up his seat instantly to that lame old man; showing that he was kind and thoughtful. He took off his cap when he came in, and answered my questions promptly and respectfully; showing that he was polite. He lifted up the book which I had purposely laid on the floor, and placed it on the table, while all the rest stepped over it, or thrust it aside; showing that he was careful. And he waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing the others away; showing that he was modest. When I talked with him I noticed that his clothes were carefully brushed, his hair in nice order, and his teeth as white as milk. When he wrote his name I observed that his finger nails were clean; instead of being tipped with jet, like the handsome little fellow in the blue jacket. Don't you call these letters of recommendation? I do; and what I can learn about the boy by using my eyes for ten minutes is worth more than all the fine letters he can bring me."

Another American Peeress.

It is announced in England that Miss Clara Jerome, a daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York city, and a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill, is about to be married to the Earl of Wicklow, who was formerly an officer in the Ninth Lancers of the British army, is about thirty-eight years of age, and succeeded his uncle William Forward Howard as fifth Earl of Wicklow, Viscount Wicklow and Baron Clonmore in the peerage of Ireland in 1869. He represents a remote branch of the ducal house of *Norfolk*, which settled in Ireland in the seventeenth century. He has two residences in Ireland—Shelton Abbey in Wicklow and Castle Forward in Donegal—and he is one of the representative peers of Ireland in the British Parliament. Mrs. Jerome and her youngest daughter recently returned to New York from a protracted stay abroad.

A White Rat.

People are used to the sight of white mice, says a recent issue of a Utica (N. Y.) paper, but it is doubtful if any of our readers ever saw a white rat. That such a "thing of life" exists there is no doubt, however. A gentleman living in Marcy caught a veritable white rat in a trap on Monday. He will bring his curiosity and exhibit it in this city as soon as it recovers from the effects of interviewing the trap—a broken leg. Its ears are somewhat shorter than the regular run of these pests. But it differs from them, with the exception of its color, in no other apparent point.

Turkish Romance.

In the regin of good Abdul-Aziz, a young vender of portable drugs in the streets of Constantinople, was surprised one day to catch sight of a delicate feminine hand waving to him from a passing carriage. Before he could so much as hazard a guess as to the identity of the fair mysterious stranger, the vehicle was some distance away. "A bold daughter of the Ghaour," thought the peripatetic merchant, concluding that it was an audacious coquette, from some one of the hotels frequented by foreign travelers, who had wafted him the half covert salute in a spirit of romantic mischief. A handsome enough fellow he was, and not unconscious of it; but withal, too stolid to be long exercised in his fancy by an incident of this description. That afternoon, however, he was followed into his humble home in the suburbs, by a slave of the sultan's livery, who said, tersely: "Your name is Mahmoud Damat." The surprised drug vender nodded rather tremulously. "And you are unmarried?" Another nod. "Then," added the imperial slave, "you are commanded by the Princess Emineh to attend at the palace to-morrow, where she will see you."

When, after a low bow, this odd messenger had departed, Mahmoud was rather more alarmed than flattered at the character of the summons. The Princess, Emineh, daughter of the late Abdul-Mejid, and niece of the reigning sultan, was celebrated throughout the whole sublime caliphate for her self-willed ways and endless eccentricities, and it was popularly believed that the amiable Abdul-Aziz would indulge her in any whim for the sake of peace. Had she been married and become the mother of a son during her father's reign, that son would have succeeded Abdul-Aziz; whereas the latter now proposed that his own son should be the next sultan. Thus was Emineh of less royal consequence in her uncle's court than she might have been; yet she had her own way in all matters concerning her own ungovernable self, and it was currently reported that she took particular delight in all manner of startling extravagances.

It was, therefore, with fear and trembling that the unexpectedly honored vender of drugs betook himself to the palace at the appointed hour; nor was he reassured when an officer, after asking his name, bade him follow to the presence of the great Padishah himself. But fear gave way to incredulous exhiliration when Abdul-Aziz, without prelude, conferred upon him the rank of Bey, and then bade him rejoice for that the Princess Emineh had chosen him above an army of noble suitors for her husband! The prostrate Mahmoud knew not whether to believe his ears or not. Attendants robed him fittingly for the interview, and he was led before the strong-minded niece of the sultan like a man in a dream. Hearing from her own unhesitating lips that she had often beheld him from her carriage until her heart preferred him above every other man she had ever seen, he presented himself anew, and prayed the Prophet that it might not all be an illusion and a vision.

It was no illusion, however. In a week's time the lucky fellow was created a pasha, and in a fortnight the headstrong Emineh married him without public parade of any kind. With the honeymoon passed away all the bridegroom's awkwardness in the novel situation, and his natural shrewdness and good sense resumed full sway. Instead of presuming upon his elevation to take part in politics and courtly intrigue, he took pains to conciliate all parties by a modest, quiet bearing; devoting himself chiefly to certain legitimate business contracts with the government, and gaining the particular friendship of his wife's brother, Abdul-Hamid. It is said that he made great sums by his contracts. Be that as it might, he maintained a permanent ascendancy, both at court and with the public, during all the changes and disorders preluding the present Russo-Turkish war. Poor Abdul-Aziz was deposed by the turbulent Softas, and committed suicide. Then came the brief episode of Mourad, the Princess Emineh's half-brother, who, after a short lease of power, went melancholy mad, and was placed in a palatial asylum at Taheragan. To him succeeded the now reigning sultan, Abul Hamid, after whose accession the influence of Mahmoud Damat became paramount in the highest councils of the Sublime Porte. This, too, although there was a recent breach between the eccentric princess and her low born husband. The sultan upholds his mother-in-law against the passionate Emineh, and would, it is believed, have forced the office of grand vizier upon him if he had not been recently invalided by an apoplectic stroke. But Mourad, the ex-sultan, sides with the princess, and the question has assumed the aspect of a bitter political issue between the respective partisans of the half-brothers in Constantinople.

Indeed, the anti-court party of the excited Turkish capital claim that it was through the overwhelming influence of Mahmond Damat in cabinet councils that the line of the Danube was not defended; that Suleiman Pasha was baffled in Shipka Pass, and that reinforcements did not reach Osman Pasha in time to save Plevna. Public irritation under national reverses must find a scapegoat; and in this case it is the now perilously sick ex-vender of nostrums and husband of a princess, whose biography, as given here upon current historical authority, sounds like a story from the Arabian Nights.

They Caught their Dog.

The Newburgh (N. Y.) *Journal* says: A couple of young Newburghers were out hunting with a pointer dog. They stopped at one place and bent over a sapling, to which they attached a snare and a piece of bait. The thing was arranged so that when an animal touched the bait the sapling would fly up and the brute be caught in the noose. The lads left their trap and went on, with eyes open for other game. Some time after they discovered that their dog was gone. Whistling did not produce him, so the young men retraced their steps. They found no track of the dog—not until they came in sight of the sapling they had bent over. There they saw their pointer. He was suspended by the neck high in the air, his strugglings growing fainter and fainter. At a favorable moment he had slipped away from his young masters and gone back for the piece of meat they had left in the trap. The poor brute was almost dead when he was cut down.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States

The census of New York State, just published, gives the total population at 4,382,958. Native born, 3,505,890; foreign, 1,198,658; colored, 154,121. Of the foreign element 517,377 came from Ireland; 367,351 from Germany and 119,090 from England. The total number of voters in the State reaches 1,141,462, of whom 747,230 are natives and 394,182 foreign born.

The committee of New York aldermen appointed to investigate the ring frauds have made their report, after taking a vast amount of testimony, including that of Tweed. The report says that the evidence brought to light the fact that frauds had been committed upon the city to the amount of thirty millions of dollars, of which enormous sum only $876,000 had been recovered. The report says the evidence shows that officials and representatives of all political parties were engaged in these gigantic robberies; and the committee are of opinion that they have brought sufficient evidence to light to enable the city successfully to defend actions pending against it for $2,000,000.

At a meeting of the New York board of aldermen a resolution to recommend the attorney-general and corporation counsel to release Wm. M. Tweed from imprisonment after securing his property for the city and taking proper means to obtain his future testimony, was carried by a vote of thirteen to seven.

The disasters along the Atlantic coast during the recent heavy storm were numerous. A large number of vessels were driven ashore. The steamer Old Colony, running between New York and Fall River, was disabled by an accident to her machinery and drifted for eleven hours at the mercy of a high sea, but was eventually towed into Newport harbor by a wrecking company's steamer.

The bank commissioner of Connecticut has restrained the Thompsonville Savings Bank from doing further business until an examination into its condition can be made.

A large fire broke out in a mine at Summit Hill, Pa., and burned fiercely for a long time, causing a loss of over $50,000. And the destruction of a breaker at Shenandoah, Pa., belonging to the Reading Coal and Iron Company, caused a loss of $100,000.

A fire that broke out in the building occupied by Houghton & Co., publishers, Cambridge, Mass., destroyed 70,000 sheets of a portion of Webster's dictionary, a large portion of the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and an immense quantity of sheets of other works, entailing a loss of about $10,000.

The Pottsville Bank of Pottsville, Pa., closed its doors to depositors upon a resolution of the board of directors

Resolutions in favor of remonetising silver and repealing the resumption act have been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Sarah Sharp and Etta Hazeltine, aged eleven and fifteen, broke through the ice on a pond near Hyannis, Mass., and were drowned.

The annual auction of pews in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, brought lower prices than in former years, $550 being the highest sum paid for a pew.

The New Jersey Legislature organized and elected George C. Ludlow president of the Senate and John Fagan speaker of the House. Governor Bedle's message was received.

Hon. William M. Evarts was elected president of the New York Bar Association, and Ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden one of the vice-presidents on the same ticket.

Mrs. Mariam Berry, of New Durham, N. H., a widow of sixty-four years, was shot dead in the presence of her family by John L. Pinkham, her hired man, with whom there had been some dispute in regard to the payment of wages. Pinkham was found half a mile away from the scene of the tragedy with his throat cut.

Theodore R. Wehmore, late vice-president of the defunct Security Life Insurance Company of New York, found guilty of making false statements in regard to the company's condition was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary and a fine of $250. Mr. Case, the late president of the company was recently sentenced to imprisonment for the same offense.

Edward J. Dunning, a Wall street broker, has failed for nearly $600,000, several banks being among his creditors.

The Republican State convention of New Hampshire was held in Concord, and nominated B. F. Prescott, the present incumbent, for governor and David S. Willard for railroad commissioner. The platform adopted denounced "any legislation, open or disguised, tending to repudiate the public debt," favored resumption of specie payments, economy in public affairs, approved of the efforts to extend commerce, and opposed further land grants. In regard to President Hayes and his policy the platform says: "While we admit an honest difference of opinion in respect to his past acts, we welcome and approve his patriotic and sincere efforts to keep faith with the people, and secure to the whole country the blessings of a just, efficient and honest Republican national administration."

A large number of representatives of leading banks of New York, Boston, and other cities, as well as officers of prominent trust and insurance companies held a meeting in New York to the purpose of protesting against the passage of the Bland silver bill in Congress. The report of a committee predicted that the Bland bill if passed would defeat resumption in 1879 and destroy the value of government bonds abroad. Putting business on a gold basis was urged, and a committee was appointed to memorialize Congress against the passage of the Bland bill.

The Connecticut Legislature organized at Hartford and Governor Hubbell's message was read.

Pending an investigation by the Massachusetts bank commissioners the Great Barrington Savings Bank has suspended payment. The deposits amount to $407,000 and the total liabilities $414,000.

In the New York Legislature a resolution was passed protesting against the passage by Congress of the Bland silver bill.

At the annual inter-collegiate oratorical contest, held in New York, C. F. Mills, of Williams College, won the first prize.

At the annual meeting of Plymouth Church a letter was read from Mr. Beecher, offering to give up one-quarter of his salary, and the offer was accepted.

Francis S. Wynkoop, a retired New York varnish dealer, went into bankruptcy with liabilities of $282,000.

Eugene A. Shepperdson, paying teller of the Rochester (N. Y.) savings bank, proved a defaulter to the extent of $9,000. He was ruined by fast horses and stock speculation.

The stockholders of the Rockland county national bank, of Nyack, N. Y., voted that the institution should go into voluntary liquidation.

Western and Southern States.

The wholesale grocery firm of Samual Bliss & Co., Chicago, has failed, its liabilities being $130,000. Joseph Bowfield, Chicago's corporation council, has become a bankrupt, his unsecured debts amounting to $230,000. In Cincinnati David Gibson, liquor merchant, Renner & Co., candy manufacturers, and Jacob Benninger, pork packer, have failed recently, with liabilities aggregating several hundred thousand dollars.

The newly discovered oil wells in the Black Hills are beginning to attract attention, and many parties are locating claims.

Hon. Richard M. Pearson, chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, died at Winston, aged seventy-three.

Murray & Nelson's drug manufactory in Chicago was burned. Loss, $20,000; insurance, about $12,000.

William E. Smith, governor, and other State officers of Wisconsin, were inaugurated at Madison.

Brown's bank at Lagrange, Ind., was destroyed by a fire. Loss, $30,000; partially insured. At Ripon, Wis., Kellogg's block was burned, and a loss caused of $50,000, on which there is $25,000 insurance.

A fly-wheel in the Globe rolling mill at Cincinnati, Ohio, broke, wounding three employees, one seriously.

The Ohio Legislature met and Governor Young's message was read.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated in that city by a grand military procession.

The thirteenth annual convention of the American Dairymen's Association was held in Cleveland, Ohio, with a large attendance of dairymen from the different States and Canada. The amount of cheese exported to Great Britain—our chief customer—last year was 110,000,000 pounds, worth $13,000,000, and 14,000,000 pounds of butter.

Hon. Montgomery Blair presented a memorial to the Maryland Legislature, urging Congress "to ascertain judicially who was elected President at the recent election."

The South Carolina rifle company which recently attacked United States revenue officers and released a prisoner in their hands has been disbanded by Governor Hampton.

The Legislatures of Wisconsin and Louisiana have organized. Governor Nicholls in his message, states that the Louisiana bonded debt is about $12,000,000. In Wisconsin the Democrats and Greenbackers united and elected their candidate for speaker.

A call has been issued for a national convention of the Greenback party to be held in Toledo, Ohio, on February 22. Among the signers to the call are Peter Cooper and Wendell Phillips.

George H. Pendleton was nominated for United States Senator by a caucus of the Democratic members of the legislature of Ohio, who have a major ty in that body.

In the national convention of dairymen at Cleveland, Ohio, a resolution was unanimously adopted to hold a national dairy fair at New York next autumn, and a committee of arrangements was appointed.

Bills have been introduced in the Ohio Senate to fix eight hours as a day's labor, and to amend the gambling law so as to add imprisonment to the penalty for pool selling on elections.

From Washington.

A report will be made by the House military committee in favor of reducing the staff of the army.

Mrs. Hayes's first reception at the White House was attended by the diplomatic corps, army and navy officers, and many ladies.

The President has pardoned Edward A. Phalan, convicted of robbing the mails, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Salem (Mass.) jail; John T. Toombs, convicted of using canceled postage stamps for the payment of postage, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Kentucky penitentiary; James Levy convicted of perjury, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Kings county (N. Y.) penitentiary, and Samuel P. Steels, convicted of embezzling in a post office and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the jail at Jackson, Miss.

A Washington dispatch says there is a project on foot to take Postmaster-general Key as the anti-repudiation and administration candidate for Governor of Tennessee next fall.

The annual meeting of the female suffrage convention took place in the capitol. Dr. Loxier, the president, read her annual address, and other speeches were made by prominent woman suffragists.

At a cabinet meeting it was resolved that the secretary of the treasury should invite further subscription to the new four per cent. loan, and that every facility be afforded to subscribe to the bonds.

The commissioner of agriculture, in his annual report, states that the entire wheat crop of this year promises to exceed that of the previous year by 70,000,000 bushels.

A letter has been written by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, to the President on the proper relations which should exist between the executive and legislative departments of the government in regard to appointments.

The woman suffragists, in convention at Washington, had personal interviews with a number of Senators, and Vice-President Wheeler, and pushed their claims to recognition.

Foreign News.

General Grant has arrived at Alexandria, Egypt.

General Marmora, the distinguished Italian soldier and statesman, died in Florence, aged seventy-four.

The steamer Atacama, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, while on a voyage from Valparaiso to Callao, was wrecked on the coast of Chili, and of the crew and passengers, it is estimated, only twenty-nine were saved, the number lost being 101.

A cab broke through the ice at Halifax, N. S., and three young ladies and the driver were drowned.

Joseph Anderson & Son, provision merchants of London, have failed for $1,000,000.

Baker Pasha (Valentine Baker, formerly a colonel in the British army) has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in the Turkish army.

A dispatch received from Commodore Rodgers, of the United States steam-hip Adams, at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, November 17, states that the garrison there on November 11 mutinied, murdered and mutilated their captain, and opened fire on the Governor's house. The Governor, severely injured, escaped with his family in a destitute condition to the woods. The mutineers then released and armed the convicts of the place and committed acts of outrage, robbery and murder on the people. Citizens fled to the mountains. On the arrival of the Adams order was restored. When last heard of the mutineers were on their way to Vera Cruz.

Francis Vincent Raspail, the well-known French chemist and politician died in Paris, aged eighty-three.

Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, died at Rome on the ninth, aged fifty-eight years. At his bedside when he died were his wife, Prince Humbert, the heir apparent, and others. The news of his death caused great emotion among the people. The newspapers appeared in black. After the monarch's death Prince Humbert was proclaimed king of Italy, and issued a proclamation to the people. He also confirmed his father's ministers in their posts.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Berlin says: Russia having consented to enter into negotiations for an armistice, even if the preliminaries of peace are not settled beforehand, the conclusion of a truce is probable.

A fire broke out in Honolulu and destroyed a portion of the city before it was subdued. Government warehouses, wharves and sheds, private and public buildings were destroyed, and the damage done was estimated at $250,000.

Sympathetic dispatches from all the sovereigns of Europe have been sent to King Humbert of Italy condoling with him on account of the death of his father, Victor Emmanuel.

A St. Petersburgh dispatch says: Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed the following to the Emperor from Lovitcha: "I am happy to congratulate your Majesty upon a brilliant victory gained this day. General Radetsky has, after desperate fighting, captured the whole Turkish army defending the Shipka Pass, consisting of forty-one battalions, ten batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Prince Mirsky has occupied Kezanlik. General Recbeliff holds Shipka." Suleiman Pasha has been relieved of his command and ordered to Constantinople.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

After the long recess the Senate opened with about forty senators in their seats. Many bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Conkling submitted a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire and report in regard to the action taken by any department or officer of the government in restoring Major B. F. Rankle to the army of the United States, which was agreed to. He also submitted a resolution instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire and report in regard to the restoration of Dr. L. J. Draper to the medical corps of the navy, which was debated at some length and agreed to. Mr. Edmunds submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting the States from making appropriations for sectarian purposes. It was referred to the committee on the judiciary. Then the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Matthews, submitted before the recess, declaring the right of the government to pay the principal and interest of the bonds in silver coin. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the remonetization of the silver dollar. The Senate refused to grant a hearing to the representative of the woman's convention in Washington, by a vote of 31 to 13. Adjourned.

House.

There were 205 members present at roll call upon the opening of the session after the recess. The greater part of the session was devoted to debate in committee of the whole on the resolution of Mr. Wood to authorize the committees of the House to investigate the administration of all the departments of the government, with power to send for persons and papers. An amendment was adopted, directing the committees to apply for such powers when necessary. An amendment to investigate the matter in which the $700,000 or $800,000 expended by the Forty-fourth Congress had been spent, was adopted. A substitute for Mr Wood's resolution, offered by Mr. Hale, requiring that the charges on which any proposed investigation shall be made, shall be presented in writing to the House, accompanied by a statement in writing signed by one or more members, that the charges are sustained by such evidence as to make the investigation necessary, was adopted. The committee then rose, and Mr. Hale endeavored to secure action in the House, but a motion to adjourn, offered by Mr. Wood, was adopted.

Words of Wisdom.

Better be alone than in ill company.

Constant occupation prevents temptation.

Courage ought to have eyes as well as arms.

Necessity reforms the poor and satiety the rich.

A true friend does sometimes venture to be offensive.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes; and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

We have all of us sufficient strength of mind to endure the misfortunes of other people.

Mankind resent nothing so much as the intrusion upon them of a new and disturbing truth.

Watch over yourself. Be your own accuser, then your judge. Ask yourself grace sometimes, and, if there is need, impose upon yourself some pain.

A warm mind sinks under prosperity as well as under adversity. A strong mind has two highest tides—when the moon is at the full and when there is no moon.

The mind is nourished at a cheap rate. Neither cold, nor heat, nor age itself can interrupt this exercise. Give, therefore, all you can to a possession which ameliorates even its old age.

In the Maine House of Representatives there are fifty farmers, seventeen shop-keepers, and but twelve lawyers.

Honor to His Own Land.

Says Comsty in his recently issued work, The History of New York State, "The day has passed when the benefactors of humanity were allowed to live in ignominious poverty—their sacrifices, their labors, unrecompensed. Today, the benefactors of the people—the men who devote their lives and energies to the interests of humanity—these are the men whom the world delights to honor, and whom it rewards with princely fortunes. As an earnest worker for the welfare of his fellow men, Dr. R. V. Pierce has won their warmest sympathy and esteem. While seeking to be their servant only, he has become a prince among them. Yet the immense fortune lavished upon him by a generous people he hoards not, but invests in the creation and establishment of institutions directly contributive to the public good, the people thus realizing, in their liberal patronage, a new meaning of that beautiful Oriental custom of casting bread upon the waters. Noted in both private and private life for his unswerving integrity and all those sterling virtues that ennoble manhood, Dr. Pierce ranks high among those few men, whose names the Empire State is justly proud to inscribe upon her roll of honor. Ambitious, yet moved by an ambition strictly amenable to the most dignified and well-balanced judgment, his future career promises to be one of unparalleled activity and usefulness, ably supplementing the work he has already accomplished, by a life at once noble in effort, enviable in its grand results." While Dr. Pierce's genius and energy have won for him so enviable a position on the records of a nation, having been elected Senator by an overwhelming majority, his justly celebrated household remedies have gained for him a yet more desirable place in the hearts of a grateful people. His Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription have brought health and happiness to ten thousand households.

Disease Grows Apace;

Like an ill wind, and cannot be mastered too early. What is a trifling attack of sickness to-day, may, if unattended to, become a serious case in a week. Small ailments should be nipped in the bud before they blossom into full-blown maladies. If this advice were attended to, many a heavy bill for medical attendance might be avoided. When the liver is disordered, the stomach foul, the bowels obstructed, or the nerves disturbed, resort should at once be had to that supreme remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a few doses of which will restore healthy action and put the system in perfect order. It is a wise precaution to keep this incomparable preventive in the house, since it checks, with unrivalled promptitude, disorders which breed others far more dangerous, and in their latest developments are themselves often fatal.

The constantly increasing sale of Burnett's Cologne, confirms the opinion of the best judges, that it is equal if not superior, to any domestic or f reign. It also received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition

Women dispute about other matters, but all agree on the merits of Dooley's Yeast Powder as par excellence the best of all. Grocers throughout the country keep it, and find it gives supreme satisfaction. By using it the housewife is sure of delicious bread, rusk, rolls, biscuit, buckwheat cakes and all the delicacies made from flour.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago

CAUTION.—We caution our readers to beware of diphtheria, pneumonia influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, coughs and colds at this season of the year. Get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and keep it ready for instant use. It may save your life. It has saved thousands.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION, ETC."—Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will positively prevent all ordinary diseases common to horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls, besides constantly improving them in appearance and in value.

A Miserable Being

is one that is bilious. Get from your druggist a package of Qwick's Irish Tea. Price 25 cts.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, and Spasms, taken internally; and Cramp, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 50 cents. Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

Forty years of success is sufficient evidence of the value of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup as a cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat. It contains no opium; is pleasant to the taste.

For sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle..	Native	6@6¾	6@6¾
	Texas and Cherokee	4@5	4@5
Milch Cows		40 00	@70 00
Hogs: Live		5@5	5@5
Dressed		6¾@6¾	6¾@6¾
Sheep		6¾@6¾	6¾@6¾
Lambs		6¾@6¾	6¾@6¾
Cotton—Middling		11¼@	11¼
Flour—Winter—Good to Choice		6 25@	6 50
State—Good to Choice		6 45@	8 50
Buckwheat per cwt		2 25@	3 00
Wheat—Red Western		1 47@	1 48
No. 2 Milwaukee		1 43¼@	1 44
Rye—State		75@	77
Barley—State		73@	76
Barley Malt		80@	90
Buckwheat		50@	50
Oats—Mixed Western		34¼@	36
Corn—Mixed Western		43¼@	44
Rye, per cwt		60@	65
Pork—Mess, per cwt		6 75@	6 80
Hops	9¾@12	16@	18
Pork—Mess		12 25@	12 50
Lard—City Steam		8¾@	8¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new		1 00@	1
No. 2, new		11 00@	14 00
Dry Cod, per cwt		5 62@	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box		20@	22
Petroleum—Crude	6¾@ 6¾	Refined	13¾
Wool—California Fleece		30@	33
Texas "		30@	33
Australian "		44@	49
Pulled XX		47@	54
Butter—State		26@	27
Western—Choice		23@	25
Western—Good to Prime		20@	22
Western—Firkins		17@	18
Cheese—State Factory		11@	12
State Skimmed		10@	11¾
Western		9@	10
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania		23¾@	24¾

BUFFALO.

Flour		6 25@	7 00
Wheat: No. 1 Milwaukee		1 39@	1 39
Corn: Mixed		40@	40
Oats		38@	40
Rye		70@	71
Barley		62@	68
Barley Malt		90@	97

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle: Extra		6@	6¾
Sheep		6¾@	6¾
Hogs: Dressed		6@	6¾
Flour: Pennsylvania Extra		7 12@	7 25
Wheat: Red Western		1 43@	1 44
Rye		68@	67
Corn: Yellow		59@	61
Mixed		60@	61
Oats: Mixed		38@	39
Petroleum: Crude	6¾@6¾	Refined	13
Wool—Colorado		28@	30
Texas		22@	32
California		27@	33

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle		6@	6¾
Sheep		6¾@	6¾
Hogs		6@	6¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota		7 50@	8 00
Corn—Mixed		46@	46¼
Oats—"		44@	45
Wool—Ohio and Penns